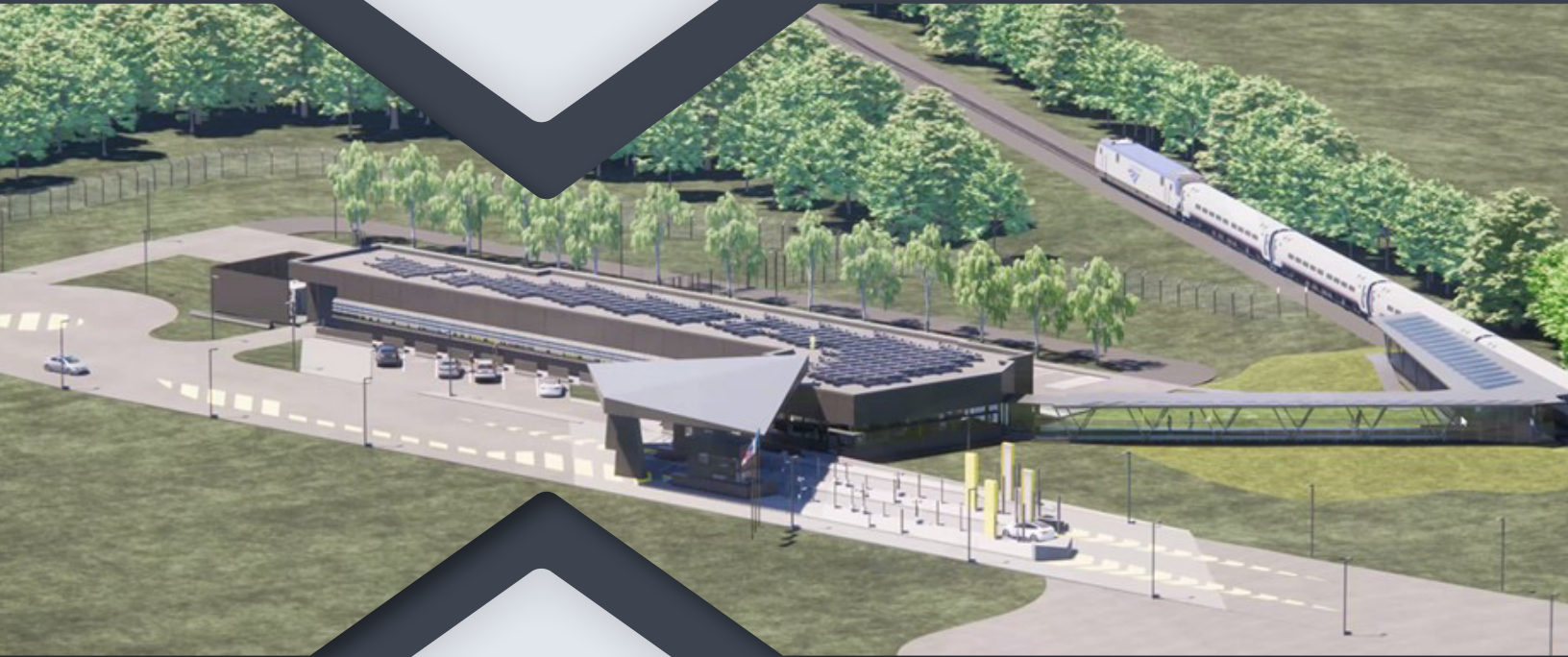

U.S. General Services
Administration



**DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT**

Rouses Point
Land Port of Entry

Rouses Point,
New York

May 2024

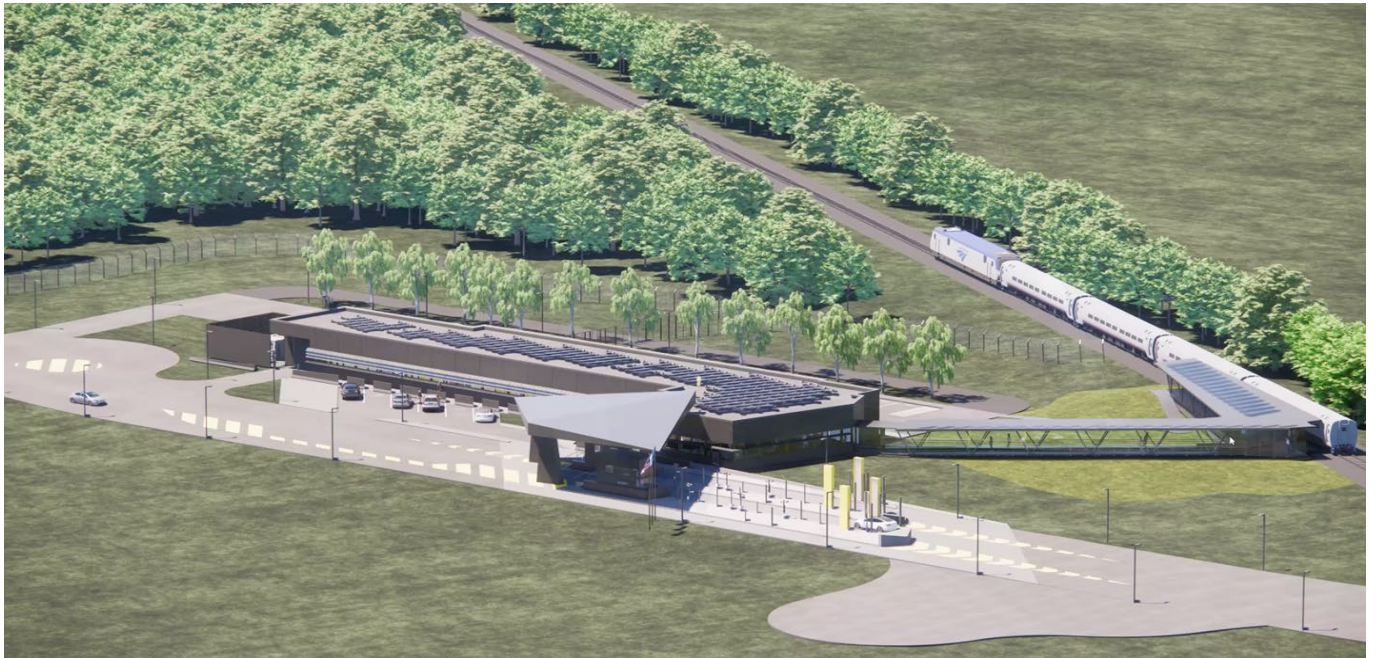


Draft

Environmental Assessment

Rouses Point Land Port of Entry

Rouses Point, New York



Prepared for:



U.S. General Services Administration – Region 2
One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09
New York, NY 10007

May 2024

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**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR
ROUSES POINT LAND PORT OF ENTRY
ROUSES POINT, NEW YORK**

Lead Agency: U.S. General Services Administration

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABA	Architectural Barriers Act
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BMP	Best Management Practice
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CCPT	Clinton County Public Transit
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CN	Canadian National Railway Company, commonly known as Canadian National
CRIS	Cultural Resource Information System
CWA	Clean Water Act
EA	Environmental Assessment
EISA	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
ESA	Endangered Species Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
JD	Jurisdictional Determination
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LPOE	Land Port of Entry
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
ROW	Right-of-Way
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USDA NRCS	U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WQC	Water Quality Certification

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to design and construct a new Land Port of Entry (LPOE) located north of the town of Rouses Point, New York. This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared as required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ([NEPA]; 42 United States Code 4321 et seq.), the President’s Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500–1508) (CEQ 1978), and GSA Public Building Services NEPA Desk Guide (GSA 1999). This EA is required to determine whether the Proposed Action would have significant environmental impacts.

Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of the project is to construct a modernized and expanded LPOE at Rouses Point to house additional support staff, provide functional program areas, expand parking, and increase efficiency. The new facility would co-locate program areas (U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] vehicle processing, Trusted Traveler Programs, and rail inspection program) to allow all program areas to be served by the same CBP personnel in one location, close to the U.S.-Canadian border. The Proposed Action would improve efficiency and security for travelers and for federal agencies and ensure that the CBP has the facilities necessary to carry out its mission successfully. The Proposed Action is needed to bring the LPOE into compliance with federal infrastructure and security requirements and support CBP’s mission. The proposed project would bring the building up to current GSA *Facility Standards for the Public Buildings Service (P100)*. The existing facility does not meet CBP’s needs because of its space constraints, its distance from the U.S.-Canadian border, and limitations associated with its aging infrastructure.

Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

Under the Proposed Action, GSA would award a contract to construct a new LPOE in immediate proximity to the U.S.-Canadian border. The new facility would house the CBP processing of passenger vehicles, recreational vehicles, commercial vehicles, and train passengers, as well as Trusted Traveler Programs. Under the Proposed Action, the newly constructed facility would bring the LPOE into compliance with current federal infrastructure and security requirements and support additional staff offices and space, functional program areas, and adequate parking to meet CBP mission requirements. The EA analyzes two alternatives—the Proposed Action Alternative and the No-Action Alternative. Under the No-Action Alternative, GSA would not construct a new Rouses Point LPOE facility. The existing facility would continue to operate in its current condition.

Environmental Impacts

The affected environment of the Proposed Action Alternative site and its immediate surroundings is discussed in Section 3 of this EA. The potential direct and indirect effects of implementing the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative are also identified in Section 3. Resource areas evaluated in this EA are geology and soils; water resources; wildlife and habitat; cultural resources; socioeconomics and environmental justice; land use; and traffic, transportation, and parking. No significant impacts on these resources were identified.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to design and construct a new Land Port of Entry (LPOE) located north of the town of Rouses Point, New York. The existing Rouses Point LPOE building does not satisfy the mission requirements of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) because the building does not provide adequate space for additional support staff, provide functional program areas, or accommodate adequate parking. The existing LPOE also does not meet current CBP security and infrastructure requirements. The Proposed Action would construct a new LPOE at the U.S.-Canadian border (approximately 0.65 miles north of the existing facility) that would include additional inspection lanes and a rail platform. The inspection of rail passengers coming into the United States from Canada would be moved from its current location at a railroad station approximately 1 mile south in the Village of Rouses Point to the new LPOE. The proposed facility would house CBP operations, Trusted Traveler Programs, and the passenger rail inspection program in a single facility. The proposed Rouses Point LPOE would comply with current federal facility requirements for LPOEs and support the CBP mission.

This environmental assessment (EA) has been prepared as required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ([NEPA]; 42 United States Code [USC] 4321 et seq.), the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500–1508) (CEQ 1978), and GSA's Public Building Services NEPA Desk Guide (GSA 1999). This EA is required to determine whether the Proposed Action would have significant environmental impacts.

1.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, GSA would award a contract to construct a new LPOE in immediate proximity to the U.S.-Canadian border. The new facility would house the CBP Trusted Traveler Programs, and rail inspection program, allowing them to operate from a single facility. Under the Proposed Action, the newly constructed facility would comply with current federal infrastructure and security requirements and support additional staff offices and space, functional program areas, and adequate parking to meet CBP mission requirements.

1.2 Background

The existing Rouses Point LPOE is situated in a rural area in the northeastern corner of New York State at 19 St. John's Highway (US Route 11) (Figure 1). It is located approximately 0.65 miles south of the U.S.-Canadian border. Rouses Point is a small LPOE by classification due to volumes through the port; however, it is within a 1-hour drive of Montreal, a major Canadian city in the province of Quebec. The LPOE is open 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The port processes various forms of cross-border traffic, including vehicular, pedestrian, and marine boat (Lake Champlain, Amtrak passenger train, and freight train).

The proposed future Rouses Point LPOE project site is 10.28 acres (including the utility rights-of-way along both sides of US Route 11) connecting the U.S. town of Rouses Point, New York, to the Canadian town of Lacolle, Quebec (Figure 2). The Canadian National Railway Company (CN) owns the parcel to the north of the proposed site, while Ammex Warehouse Company owns the parcels to the south and west. The parcel to the east (on the east side of US Route 11) is a commercial property operating as Vinumport Duty Free. The project area that would be disturbed during construction and permanently impacted would total approximately 6 acres.

The existing Rouses Point LPOE consists of a two-story brick main building with a one-story brick north wing and a one-story four-bay brick south wing, plus a one-story brick, eight-bay garage wing. The main building also has a one-story wood portico or porte cochere for three lanes of vehicle drive-through with one small booth for the CBP officer on duty. The building was constructed in 1933 in the Georgian Revival style and is 19,640 gross square feet.

The existing Rouses Point LPOE building does not satisfy the mission requirements of CBP due to space constraints and issues associated with the aging infrastructure. The building is not adequate to house additional support staff, provide functional program areas, or accommodate additional parking. The Rouses Point LPOE does not meet current federal infrastructure or security requirements. There are floor loading concerns associated with the dated infrastructure. Additionally, the facility does not meet Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Standards (available at: ABA Standards).

In April 2020, GSA commissioned an extensive feasibility study for modernizing and expanding Rouses Point LPOE. The feasibility study assessed programmatic needs and considered a variety of options to make the aging facility more suitable for the mission and operation of CBP. The feasibility study took an iterative approach to identify potential solutions, evaluate them based on various aspects of feasibility, and identify a preferred alternative. Results of the feasibility study informed the development of a Proposed Action Alternative (preferred alternative), as described in Chapter 2. Alternatives that were evaluated in the feasibility study but not selected as the preferred alternative based on inefficiencies, logistical drawbacks, or other considerations are described in Section 2.3, Alternatives Considered but Not Carried Forward.

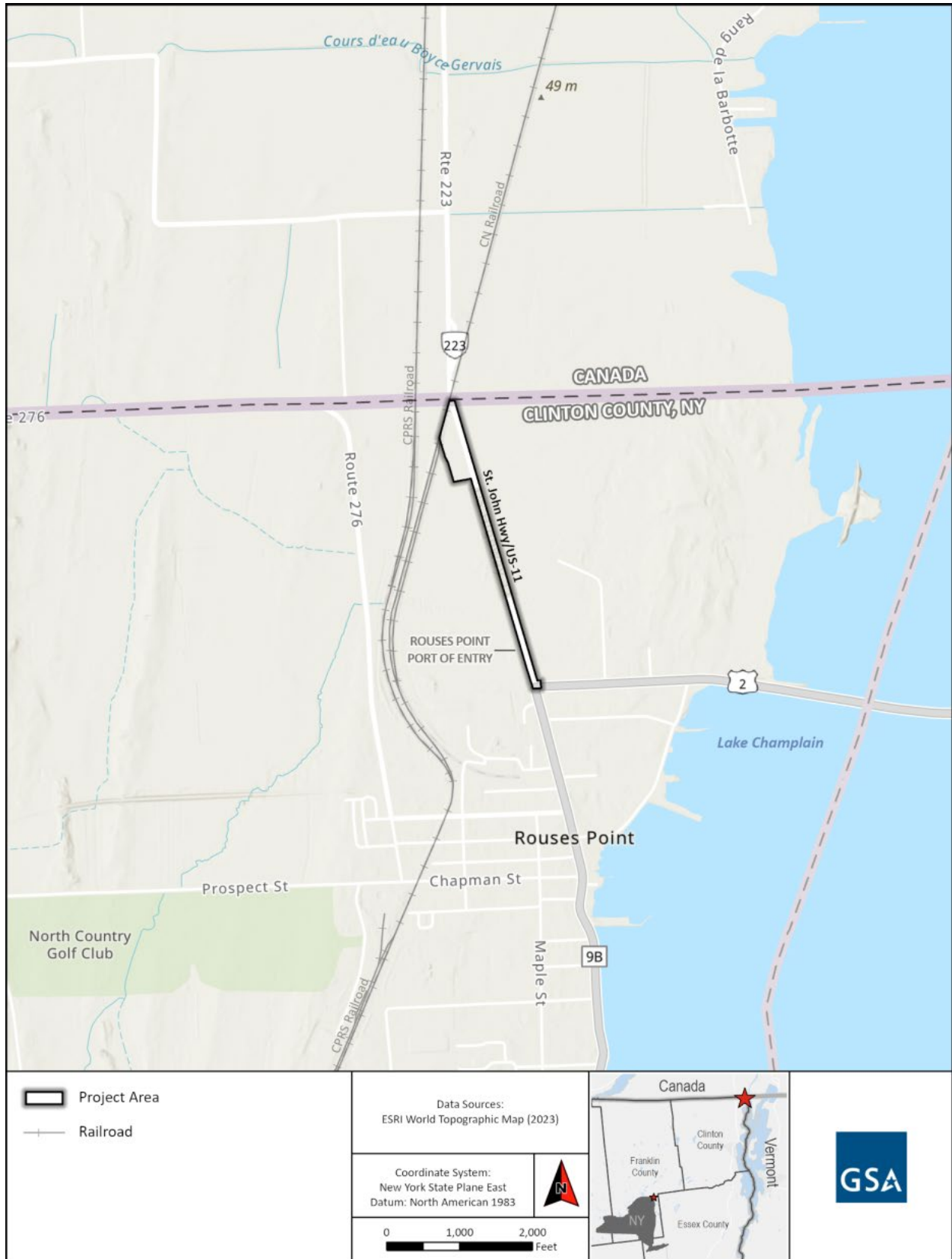


Figure 1. Project Area Vicinity



Figure 2. Existing and Proposed Future LPOE Sites and Parcel Ownership

1.3 Purpose and Need for Proposed Action

The purpose of the project is to construct a modernized and expanded LPOE at Rouses Point to house additional support staff, provide functional program areas, expand parking, and increase efficiency. The new facility would co-locate program areas (the CBP Trusted Traveler Programs, and rail inspection program) to allow all program areas to be served by the same CBP personnel in a single location, close to the U.S.-Canadian border. The Proposed Action would improve efficiency and security for travelers and for federal agencies and ensure that CBP has the facilities necessary to carry out its mission successfully.

The Proposed Action is needed to bring the LPOE into compliance with federal infrastructure and security requirements and support the mission needs of CBP. The existing facility cannot meet these needs due to its space constraints, its distance from the U.S.-Canadian border, and limitations associated with its aging infrastructure.

1.4 Section 106 Consultation

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 USC §§ 470 et seq., requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on cultural resources, including historic and archaeological resources, and to consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources. The Rouses Point LPOE is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. An archaeological assessment of the project area was performed in 2018. Because the Proposed Action has the potential to affect historic and/or archaeological resources, GSA must consult with the SHPO and other consulting parties as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act. GSA held an initial meeting with the SHPO on May 20, 2022, to provide an overview of the Proposed Action. Subsequent to the meeting, GSA provided the SHPO with additional information about the Proposed Action site, including an Area of Potential Effect (APE) map for the project, a draft geotechnical boring plan, property maps, site photos, and preliminary project figures. The SHPO provided GSA with a list of Tribes and other potentially interested parties to be included for Section 106 consultation.

The existing LPOE building is not part of the proposed alternative, which is the construction of a new LPOE, and the end use of the existing historic LPOE has not yet been determined. When the status of the existing LPOE has been determined, GSA will notify the SHPO. If no use for the historic LPOE is found, GSA will provide SHPO with specific steps that will be taken to mothball the building.

1.5 Tribal Consultation

GSA contacted the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribal Council via email on March 6, 2023, to propose a meeting to inform the Tribe of the Proposed Action and gain an understanding of Tribal perspectives, considerations, or concerns related to the proposed improvements to the Rouses

Point LPOE. The Tribe responded that their members do not use the Rouses Point LPOE, are not concerned about potential impacts of the Proposed Action on Tribal resources, and do not wish to have further involvement in the NEPA process.

1.6 Section 404 Consultation and Jurisdictional Determination

GSA has adhered to the maximum extent practicable to the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) goals to protect wetlands and achieve a goal of no overall net loss of wetlands functions and values through avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of impacts to wetlands.

Due to the very nature and function of a LPOE (previously known as border station) the only practical alternative available to GSA was locating the new LPOE as close to the border as possible. The U.S.-Canadian border area along US Route 11 is nearly all wetlands and therefore wetlands could not be avoided. Construction of a new LPOE further away from the border was not practical and no other location could reasonably or practically meet the mission requirements of CBP.

Regarding minimizing impacts to wetlands, the original layout for the building and inspection plaza had a larger footprint and did not take advantage of efficiencies later found in locating the inspection plaza onto the existing U.S. Route 11 roadway. The original facility layout and configuration would have required additional paved areas and roadways to provide vehicular access off and back onto U.S. Route 11 resulting in greater impacts to the wetlands. To minimize the construction of new roadways in wetlands, the project design was changed to locate the inspection plaza directly onto U.S. Route 11. The building and paved areas are now located as close to the existing road as practicable, minimizing impacts to wetlands and minimizing paved areas within existing wetlands. The facility footprint was minimized to the maximum extent practicable thereby reducing the amount of fill coming into the site and grading changes were minimized, keeping the overall site grade as close to original grades as possible.

The construction of a new LPOE Project will result in impacts to federal- and state-regulated wetlands. Therefore, wetland mitigation will be provided to offset all impacts to federal- and state-regulated wetlands associated with the Project and will satisfy the requirements set forth by NYSDEC and USACE.

GSA explored mitigation options to compensate for the proposed impacts resulting from the Project, such as wetland banking and in-lieu fee credits, but these were not available in the watershed of the Project and on-site mitigation activities were determined to be infeasible due to existing site conditions.

In accordance with the applicable state and federal requirements, the site selection for the off-site mitigation location prioritized the long-term, self-sustaining ecological suitability of the site. A

comprehensive land search, property and owner investigation was conducted from July 2023 to November 2023 resulting in only one location that could meet site requirements and restoration objectives at a single location.

Some key requirements and objectives for site review included:

- Compatibility with adjacent land uses and watershed management plans.
- Watershed-scale features, such as aquatic habitat diversity, habitat connectivity, and other landscape-scale functions.
- The size and location of the compensatory mitigation site relative to hydrologic sources and other ecological features.
- Headwater location within the sub-watershed.
- Continuity with NYSDEC mapped wetlands.
- Fulfilling all mitigation needs within a singular, ecologically beneficial site.

As a result of the above search and evaluation, GSA has selected a potential site for off-site wetlands creation to mitigate impacts from disturbance of the wetlands at the project. The potential off-site mitigation site would be used for approximately 6 acres of wetlands creation and is located approximately 2 miles south of the project site within the Town of Champlain adjacent to Hayford Road and south of US Route 11. It resides in the St. Lawrence Valley physiographic province, which exhibits a mix of land uses from forestry to agriculture (Figure 3).

The off-site mitigation location has been reviewed for potential impacts to existing threatened and endangered species by consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) via their Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. The IPaC system species determination review is done in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Information obtained from the USFWS IPaC system indicated that the only ESA-listed or candidate species potentially occurring in the project area is the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), which was confirmed in the official species list. The monarch butterfly is a candidate for listing under the ESA but is not currently a listed species.



Figure 3. Potential Off-site Mitigation Area

The USFWS preliminary review via the IPaC system resulted in a “not likely to adversely affect” finding. The USFWS preliminary review is included in the off-site mitigation plan and the USFWS review and the concurrence letter is currently being finalized (GSA 2024).

Additionally, the SHPO was consulted regarding the potential mitigation site and the SHPO determined that no historic properties including archaeological and/or historic resources would be affected by the wetland mitigation project. (GSA 2024)

Because the mitigation site would permanently convert soils designated as prime farmland and farmland of statewide importance, GSA consulted with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA NRCS) in accordance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA). For the purposes of compliance with the FPPA, the USDA NRCS determined that the lands in question were not subject to the FPPA.

The off-site wetlands mitigation needs to be approved by both the USACE and NYSDEC. A Joint Application for Permit was submitted to USACE and NYSDEC for review and approval. The approval process will include a public notice and review of the proposed project.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands and streams. Proposed activities are regulated through a permit review process. GSA or their contractor will obtain the applicable Section 404 Permit, Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC), and Article 24 Freshwater Wetlands Permit required for the wetland and stream impacts. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) reviews and evaluates permits. The USACE reviews individual permits and evaluates applications under a public interest review, as well as the environmental criteria set forth in the CWA Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines. USACE also conducts or verifies Jurisdictional Determinations (JD) to determine or confirm the presence of wetlands and streams. Because the Proposed Action has the potential to affect wetlands and streams, GSA must consult with USACE and NYSDEC. GSA submitted a request for a Preliminary JD to the USACE New York District on August 21, 2023.

Compensatory mitigation is required under CWA Section 404 to offset any unavoidable adverse impacts that remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance, and minimization has been achieved. Under the regulations, three mechanisms provide compensatory mitigation (listed in order of preference as established by the regulations): mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, and permittee-responsible mitigation. Wetland and stream mitigation would be provided in consultation with USACE and NYSDEC pursuant to CWA Section 404 and in accordance with Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands. Certain activities that may impact waters of the United States require authorization under Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA. Waters of the United States, including federal jurisdictional wetlands and streams, are defined by 33 CFR Section 328, Part 328.3. The USACE New York District is the agency responsible for issuing Section 404 permits in the Project Area.

Section 401 of the CWA requires state water quality certification or waiver for any federally permitted action involving discharges into waters of the United States to ensure the permitted action will not violate a state's water quality standards or impair designated uses. The NYSDEC is the agency responsible for administering New York's Section 401 program, as well as the Article 24 – Freshwater Wetlands Permit.

1.7 Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) when any project or action they authorize, fund, or carry out may affect a species listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA, species that are candidates for listing, or designated critical habitat. GSA held a virtual meeting with USFWS on September 30, 2022 to provide an overview of the Proposed Action, solicit feedback, and establish next steps for Section 7 consultation. Information obtained from the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system indicated that the only ESA-listed or candidate species potentially occurring in the project area is monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), which was confirmed in the official species list. USFWS noted this because the monarch butterfly is a candidate for listing under the ESA but is not currently a listed species. In addition, because no other ESA-listed species are present, the Proposed Action does not require further consultation under ESA Section 7. USFWS provided a letter (included in Appendix A) to document completion of ESA Section 7 consultation on the same day.

1.8 Other Agency Consultation

GSA held a virtual meeting with NYSDEC on September 16, 2022, to inform the agency of the Proposed Action and gather any concerns or information regarding wildlife and wildlife habitat that should be considered in the environmental analysis. During the meeting, NYSDEC indicated that there are no known state-listed species of concern within the project area. NYSDEC also confirmed that the project area is outside the range of protected bats and, therefore, would not provide roosting or foraging habitat. Consequently, NYSDEC did not recommend surveys in the project area.

The project will disturb more than 5,000 square feet of land and will, therefore, need to meet the requirements of Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007. Under Section 438, federal agencies are required to reduce stormwater runoff from federal development and redevelopment projects to protect water resources and to restore the redevelopment hydrology to the maximum extent possible regarding temperature, rate, volume, and duration of flow.

To meet the requirements of EISA Section 438 and the NYSDEC Stormwater Design Manual requirements, various stormwater management systems will be used. These will include bioretention devices, vegetated swales, grass filter strips, rainwater harvesting/cistern, and tree

plantings. The proposed project area is not located within the New York State Coastal Zone Management boundary.

1.9 Public Participation

GSA held virtual community engagement meetings on July 11, 2022, December 14, 2022 and on January 17, 2023. The meetings were announced via email. Fifteen people attended the July meeting (not including GSA staff and contractors). Thirty-seven people, including GSA staff and contractors, attended the December meeting. The meetings were attended by a diversity of stakeholders representing federal, state, and local government agencies; Canadian federal and provincial government agencies; and members of the business community. Meeting attendees included representatives from CBP, the Federal Highway Administration, New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), Canada Border Services Agency, Province of Quebec Government Relations, North Country Chamber of Commerce, Town of Champlain, Clinton County, Amtrak, Vinumport Duty Free store, and Lakeside Coffee Roasters. Many of the attendees from the July meeting also attended the December meeting. During the meetings, GSA staff gave a presentation on the project background and goals, shared preliminary site plans, and described plans for community engagement and communication. The presentation also covered the NEPA process and noted key issues that will be considered, including environmental justice. GSA staff also described its proposed measures to minimize impacts on wetlands and streams.

Comments (and responses, if any) made during the open discussion portion of the July 11, 2022, meeting are summarized below:

- One attendee requested integration of a new NEXUS¹ center with the project.
- An attendee shared concerns about the integration of new proposed railway inspections closer to the border because of potential cargo traffic impacts. The attendee wanted to ensure that traffic flow would be unimpeded by the project or by changes in inspection operations.
- An attendee asked if the existing port would remain open during construction, noting that it would be important for local commerce. GSA staff replied that the port would remain open.
- The North Country Chamber of Commerce asked to be included in public engagement related to the planned construction project for the Rouses Point LPOE.
- The NYSDEC noted the importance of strategizing to minimize disturbances to wetlands and streams rather than mitigating disturbances. GSA staff indicated that the agency is

¹ NEXUS is a cooperatively administered program between the United States and Canada that allows pre-screened travelers expedited processing when entering either of the two countries at designated ports of entry.

sensitive to avoiding wetland and stream disturbances and noted GSA's SITES certification goal.

- The Town of Champlain asked about the existing LPOE facility and whether it would be marketed. GSA staff described the due diligence they follow relating to the disposal process and noted that the existing building could house another federal agency. GSA staff asked local stakeholders for input on potential reuse of the existing facility. The Town of Champlain asked to remain involved in the process.
- An attendee stated that they looked forward to learning more about the community in future engagements related to the Fine Arts Program.

A summary of comments (and responses, if any) received during the December 14, 2022, meeting is provided below:

- Several commenters expressed concern about the length of the proposed rail platform walkway and potential implications for individuals with disabilities or limited mobility.
- Several commenters requested that the rail platform walkway be covered or enclosed to shelter waiting passengers during inclement weather. GSA staff replied that options to cover all or a portion of the walkway are being considered, but the final design has not yet been completed. GSA staff noted that cost would be a factor in the decision.

At the third virtual community engagement meeting held on January 17, 2023, GSA presented a redesign of the rail platform walkway to address comments previously received. The redesign included reducing the length of the rail walkway platform and covering it to protect passengers during inclement weather. The comments received were positive on the redesign.

1.9.1 Draft EA Review

This draft EA is available to the public at the GSA website (<http://gsa.gov/rousespointea>); at the Rouses Point Dodge Memorial Library located at 144 Lake Street, Rouses Point, NY (12979); and at the Plattsburgh Public Library located at 19 Oak Street, Plattsburgh, NY (12901). The draft EA is available for a 30-calendar-day public review period. A Notice of Availability for the draft EA was published in the *Press-Republican* and the *Sun New York Post* announcing the availability of the document and initiation of the 30-day comment period. At the closing of the public review period, all comments received at the public meeting, via email or in the mail, will be addressed and included in Appendix A of the Final EA.

Interested parties can submit all comments via email or via U.S. Postal Service and must be postmarked before the end of the 30-day comment period. Comments should be sent to Thomas Burke, GSA NEPA Program Manager, One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09, New York, NY, 10007, Thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov.

A virtual public meeting regarding the proposed project will be held at 6:00 p.m. on June 26, 2024, and is accessible from the GSA website at <http://gsa.gov/rousespointea>. Interested parties are invited to attend to learn about the project and submit questions and comments. Attendees will be provided the opportunity to comment on the proposed project during the public meeting. Any questions or comments should be directed to Thomas Burke, GSA NEPA Program Manager, One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09, New York, NY, 10007, Thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

In April 2020, GSA commissioned a feasibility study for the Rouses Point LPOE to develop a solution to satisfy the current and long-term asset and program needs of CBP. The Proposed Action was identified based on the results of the feasibility study as described in Section 1.3, Background. Alternatives that were evaluated in the feasibility study but ultimately eliminated from consideration are described in Section 2.3, Alternatives Considered but Not Carried Forward. The proposed building is 12,399 gross square feet in size without accounting for the rail platform, primary inspection booths and the canopy that is over them. The Proposed Action would construct a new facility in immediate proximity to the U.S.-Canadian border, approximately 0.65 miles north of the existing LPOE, to allow for effective implementation of the CBP mission (Figure 4, a Proposal Action site plan, and Figure 5, an artist's rendition). The total project area would be approximately 10.28 acres, including the utility routes along both sides of US Route 11. The new facility would impact approximately 6 acres of the main project area. The proposed facility would house the CBP, Trusted Traveler Programs, and rail inspection program and would include new inspection lanes and a rail inspection platform.

The program areas would be co-located so the same CBP personnel could serve the unified program area in one location. GSA would acquire a portion of the CN property located adjacent to the new proposed Rouses Point LPOE parcel on the north side to accommodate rail inspections at the new unified LPOE facility (Figure 2).

Under the Proposed Action, the vehicular canopy would be located 206 feet from the U.S.-Canadian border. The rail walkway platform and canopy adjacent to the passenger rail track would be located 100 feet from the border. The new LPOE will be constructed on property currently owned by the U.S. Government, Canadian National Railroad, and the NYSDOT right-of-way (ROW). w

Use of 1.56 acres of the NYSDOT US Route 11 ROW is required for construction of new LPOE vehicle inspection lanes and infrastructure. In addition, the NYSDOT ROW will be used for utility extensions to the new LPOE. Electrical and sewer service will be installed on the west side of NYSDOT US Route 11 and the potable water service will be installed along the east side of NYSDOT US Route 11.

For construction of the new LPOE, acquisition of 2.16 acres of property owned by CN would be required.

The project is pursuing a Leadership in Energy and Environment Design (LEED) v4 Gold-level certification and a 30 percent energy reduction in energy compared to the ASHRAE 90.1 2019 for the new LPOE.

The new facility will reduce its carbon emission using an all-electric heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, which will use high-efficiency ground source heat pumps and on-site renewable energy (photovoltaic panels).

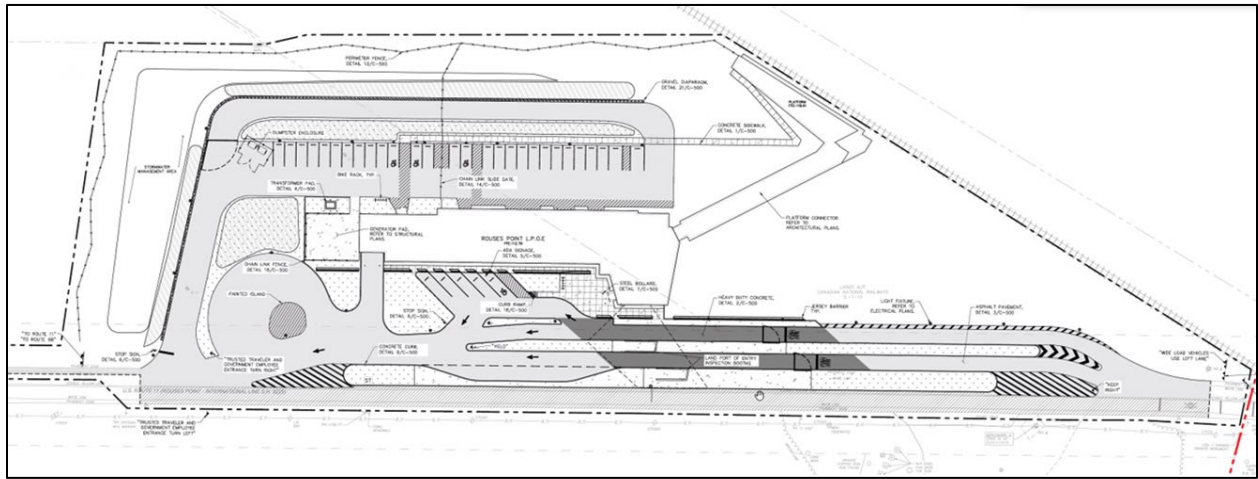


Figure 4. Proposed Action Site Plan



Figure 5. Artist's Rendition of Proposed Action

2.2 Alternatives

This EA analyzes the potential impacts of two alternatives: the No-Action Alternative and the Proposed Action Alternative.

2.2.1 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, GSA would not construct a new Rouses Point LPOE facility. The existing facility would continue to operate in its current condition.

The No-Action Alternative would not meet GSA's purpose and need because the existing facility does not provide functional program areas, or accommodate adequate parking required to support the CBP mission. Additionally, the existing facility does not comply with federal infrastructure and security requirements for LPOEs. Rail inspections would continue to be performed at the railroad station located approximately 1 mile south in the Village of Rouses Point.

2.2.2 Proposed Action Alternative (Preferred Alternative)

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, the Proposed Action as described in Section 2.1 would be implemented. GSA would construct a new LPOE facility at Rouses Point located close to the U.S.-Canadian border, approximately 0.65 miles north of the existing facility (Figure 4).

2.3 Alternatives Considered but Not Carried Forward

The Proposed Action was developed based on the findings of the 2020 feasibility study. The feasibility study considered several options to bring the Rouses Point LPOE into compliance with current federal standards and to better support the CBP mission. Alternatives that were developed and evaluated in the feasibility study but that were ultimately eliminated from consideration include constructing a new LPOE at the current location, building an addition to the existing LPOE, and constructing a new LPOE on the east side of US Route 11. However, the study identified the Proposed Action (preferred alternative) as the most feasible option because it would best satisfy all the programmatic requirements identified in the study while minimizing impacts on resources. Therefore, no other alternatives were carried forward for analysis in this EA.

2.4 Summary and Comparison of Potential Impacts

Summary and comparison of potential impacts from the two alternatives are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Potential Impacts

Resource	No-Action	Proposed Action
Geology and Soils	No Impacts	Permanent loss at the proposed LPOE site of up to 10.28 acres of soils, including 5.53 acres of prime farmland soils/farmland of statewide importance. GSA consulted with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service in accordance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA). No impacts on geology.
Water Resources	No Impacts	Direct and indirect, short- and long-term, adverse impacts on surface waters, wetlands, and streams (up to approximately 5.2 acres of wetland. Impacts would be minimized by implementing appropriate erosion control and stormwater management best management practices (BMPs), and mitigation for unavoidable impacts would be provided in consultation with USACE and NYSDEC pursuant to CWA Section 404 and in accordance with Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands. Upon completion of mitigation, no significant adverse impacts are anticipated.
Wildlife and Habitat	No Impacts	Short-term, direct, adverse impacts on wildlife could range from temporary disturbance or displacement of species to possible mortality of some individuals. Permanent loss of up to 5.2 acres of predominantly wetland habitat. No impacts to federally listed threatened or endangered species.
Cultural Resources	No Impacts	No adverse impacts on cultural resources.
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice	No Impacts	Short- and long-term, beneficial impacts on local employment and income. No/negligible impacts on children and environmental justice populations.
Land Use	No Impacts	Compatible with existing land uses. No adverse impacts.
Traffic, Transportation, and Parking	No Impacts	Long-term benefits for traffic with minimal to no adverse short-term, adverse impacts. Long-term benefits for the regional train network. Long-term benefits for parking. No adverse impacts on transit operations and availability.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This section describes the existing environment that may be affected by implementing the Proposed Action and serves as a baseline from which to identify and evaluate potential impacts. The description of the affected environment focuses on those resource areas that are potentially subject to impacts resulting from the Proposed Action.

3.1 Resources Dismissed from Full Analysis in this Environmental Assessment

CEQ regulations emphasize that NEPA documents should focus on issues of critical importance and only discuss insignificant issues briefly (CFR 1502.2(b)) (CEQ 1978). Consistent with this guidance, the following resources have been dismissed from full analysis in this EA.

3.1.1 Aesthetics

The proposed LPOE would construct a single-story building that would consider all zoning requirements, including massing and setbacks. The Proposed Action would alter the existing visual landscape on an undeveloped site. However, the visual impact would be consistent with other modernized LPOE facilities in the area, as well with as the Canadian Port of Entry located immediately north of the project area in Lacolle, Quebec, which is visible from the site. The only visual receptor in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Action area on the U.S. side is the Vinumport Duty Free store, located on the opposite side of US Route 11. Setbacks and vegetative buffers would further reduce the effect of potential visual impacts. Therefore, this topic was dismissed from further analysis.

3.1.2 Air Quality

The proposed project area is located in an attainment area for all national ambient air quality standards. Construction of the proposed new LPOE would result in temporary emissions of criteria pollutants through fugitive dust and exhaust from vehicles and equipment. Construction equipment would generate fugitive dust on disturbed soils, including during grading and filling activities. Air quality impacts during construction would be minimized by including standard construction dust control best management practices (BMPs); see Section 4. Emissions during the construction period would be temporary and are not anticipated to have a noticeable effect on air quality. Operation of the proposed new facility would not result in increased emissions compared to existing conditions because traffic volume through the LPOE is not expected to increase. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not affect air quality over the long term. Overall, the Proposed Action would not result in significant impacts on air quality; therefore, this topic was dismissed from further analysis in this EA.

3.1.3 Noise

The Proposed Action would result in temporary increases in noise levels associated with construction (e.g., clearing, demolition, and construction vehicle traffic). However, the only

noise-sensitive receptor in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project area is the Vinumport Duty Free store. No residences, schools, or other public or private facilities are located in the vicinity of the proposed project area on the U.S. side. Increased noise would be limited to the construction period, and noise levels would return to baseline conditions after construction is complete. The project area receives frequent noise disturbances under baseline conditions because it is located next to railroad tracks that receive daily railroad traffic. The Proposed Action would not noticeably alter the existing acoustic environment over the long term because traffic volume through the LPOE is not expected to increase. Therefore, this topic was dismissed from further analysis in this EA.

3.1.4 Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials

A Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment was conducted for the proposed project site. The Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment assessed the likelihood of site contamination through visual observations, historical use reviews, and regulatory records. One Recognized Environmental Condition (REC) was identified at the location of the existing Rouses Point LPOE located approximately .65 miles south from the proposed new LPOE. The REC identified was a fuel oil spill into a secondary containment tank on GSA property on October 26, 2007. The cleanup of the spill was completed November 15, 2007, and the NYSDEC spill report was closed. The Phase I report recommended that funds to pay for future remediation and disposal cost be set aside in the event impacted soils are encountered during utility installation along US Route 11. Any soil contamination would be addressed in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Therefore, this topic was dismissed from further analysis in this EA.

3.1.5 Utilities

Under the Proposed Action, the same utilities (municipal water, sewer, and electric) that serve the existing facility, all of which are provided by the Village of Rouses Point, would serve the new facility. However, all utilities would need to be extended from their current locations to the proposed site.

Under the Proposed Action, the municipal water main that serves the existing LPOE would need to be extended approximately 3,200 linear feet along US Route 11 and would require the installation of five or six fire hydrants to meet current New York State Department of Health regulations for municipal water distribution systems. The existing municipal system has sufficient pressure and supply to meet the needs of the new LPOE if it is constructed at the proposed location.

Because the proposed project area is predominantly wetlands, the soils in the area are unlikely to support an on-site wastewater treatment system. Therefore, the Proposed Action would also require an extension of the municipal sewer main that serves the existing facility into the proposed project area. The main would be extended to the site without the need for a pump station or force main. Three-phase electrical service would also need to be extended to the site.

The Vinumport Duty Free store across the street from the project is currently served by a single-phase line.

Overall, the Proposed Action would not result in significant impacts on utilities. Rerouting the existing utility infrastructure and connections would be coordinated with the Village of Rouses Point. The Proposed Action would not require connection to new utility services. The potential for increased energy demand associated with the expanded LPOE would be partially offset by improved efficiency associated with the new LEED-certified facility. Therefore, this impact topic was dismissed from full EA analysis.

3.2 Resources Carried Forward for Full Analysis in this Environmental Assessment

3.2.1 Geology and Soils

Affected Environment

The proposed project area is located in the St. Lawrence Valley Physiographic Province. The area is relatively flat with elevations ranging from approximately 107 to 117 feet above mean sea level. Soils in the proposed project area are mostly classified as Muskellunge silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (53 percent) and Adjidaumo silty clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes (32 percent). The remainder of the proposed project area is composed of Roundabout silt loam (12 percent) and Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded (2 percent) soils (Figure 6). Soils in the proposed project area are poorly or somewhat poorly drained, except for the Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex soils. Adjidaumo silty clay soils are considered farmland of statewide importance. Muskellunge silty clay loam and Roundabout silt loam soils are considered prime farmland. All soils in the proposed project area are classified as hydric.

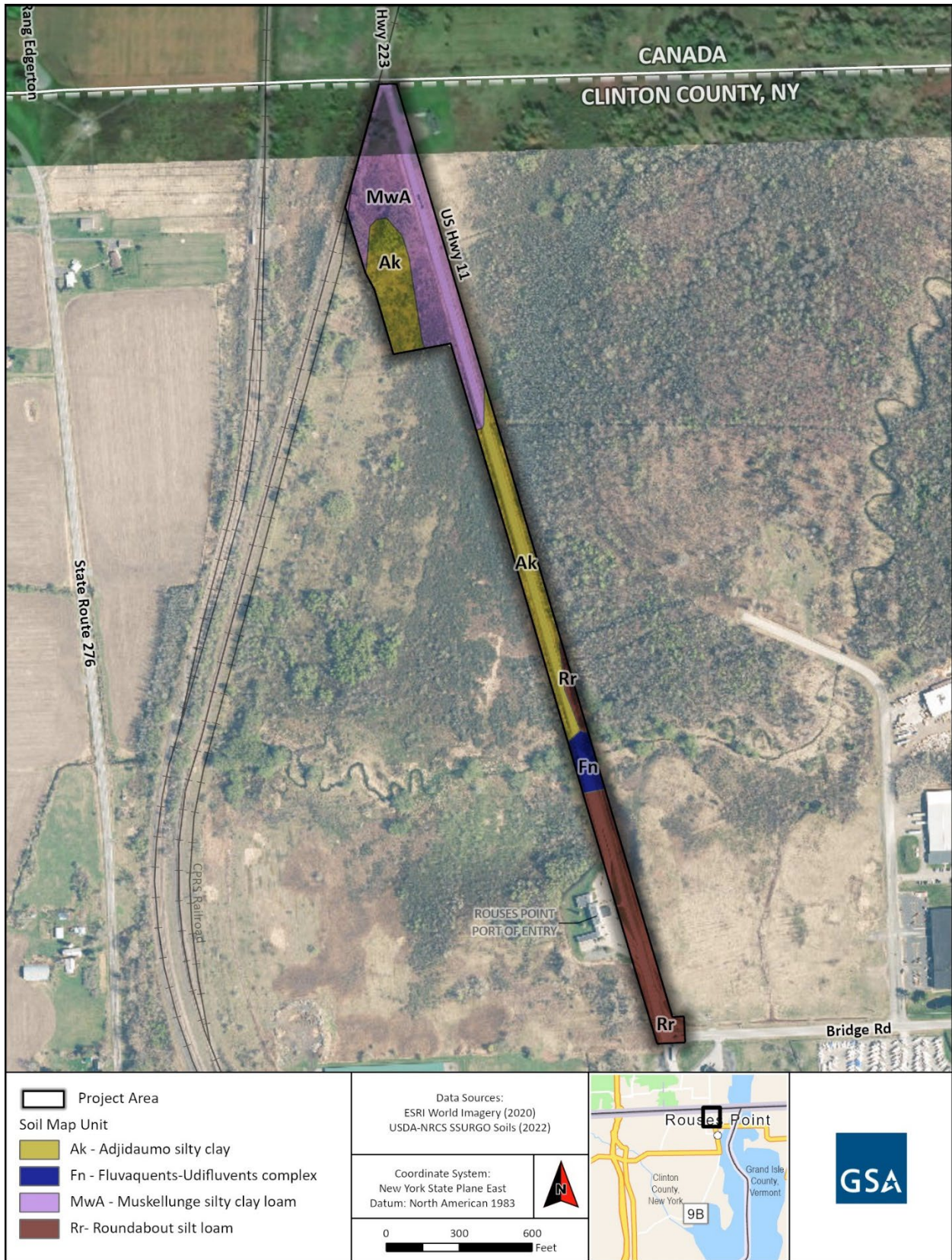


Figure 6. Soils

Environmental Consequences

Proposed Action Alternative

The Proposed Action would require up to 10.28 acres of ground-disturbing activities, such as excavation, grading, and clearing during construction, which would affect soils. Construction of the new LPOE facility, including the inspection lanes, parking, and other paved areas, would result in the permanent loss of up to 10.28 acres of soils (Table 2). All soils inside the project area were included as permanently impacted, except for soils already in the roadway, but the actual acreage could be less. Because the Proposed Action would permanently convert soils designated as prime farmland and farmland of statewide importance, GSA consulted with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA NRCS) in accordance with the FPPA (Appendix A). For the purposes of compliance with the FPPA, USDA NRCS determined that a total of 5.53 acres of farmland soils would be permanently lost (Table 2). Soils within transportation ROW exempt from FPPA requirements. FPPA compliance was completed on March 29, 2024 (Appendix A).

Erosion and sediment control measures would be developed and implemented prior to and during construction to minimize adverse impacts on soils. After construction is completed, disturbed areas would be revegetated to reduce the potential for erosion. Construction of the proposed LPOE facility is not expected to affect geology.

Table 2. Permanent Impacts to Soils

Soil Type	Permanent Loss (Acres)	Acres Subject to FPPA
Muskellunge silty clay loam, 0 to 3% slopes	4.86	3.67
Adjidaumo silty clay, 0 to 3% slopes	3.49	1.86
Roundabout silt loam	1.63	0
Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex	0.30	N/A

No-Action Alternative

A new Rouses Point LPOE facility would not be constructed under the No-Action Alternative. There would be no change to the existing conditions in the proposed project area, and no impacts on geology and soils would occur.

3.2.2 Water Resources (Surface Waters and Wetlands)

Affected Environment

The proposed project area is situated in the Lake Champlain Watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 04150408). The Lake Champlain Watershed drains the 8,234-square-mile area between the Adirondack Mountains in northeastern New York State and the Green Mountains in northwestern Vermont (NYSDEC 2023).

A wetland delineation was performed in September 2022 (Appendix C) to determine the federal-jurisdictional boundaries of wetlands identified within the project area. The wetland delineation covered an area of approximately 23.8 acres of which 15.26 acres were classified as wetland. Three wetland complexes were identified. Wetland types present in the proposed project area include palustrine emergent wetland (PEM), palustrine shrub wetland (PSS), and palustrine forested wetland (PFO). Wetlands were identified east and west of US Route 11 (Figure 7).

Other water features in the proposed project area include one perennial stream, one intermittent stream, and two ditches. The intermittent stream originates in the proposed project area and flows south into a perennial stream outside the project area that flows east, passing through a culvert under US Route 11 and continuing into Lake Champlain. Both streams are jurisdictional to USACE. The two ditches flow intermittently, passing beneath US Route 11 and connecting wetlands on either side of the road. Both appear to be the result of human intervention and are not jurisdictional to the USACE or NYSDEC.

A summary of wetlands and water features identified in the proposed project area during the field delineation is provided in Table 3. The 2022 delineation remains subject to USACE verification. As noted above, GSA submitted a request for a Preliminary JD to the USACE New York District on August 21, 2023.

Table 3. Summary of Aquatic Resources in Proposed Action Area

Feature	Classification	Area/Length in the Project Area	Jurisdiction
Wetland A	Palustrine Emergent	0.06 acres	USACE
Wetland B	Palustrine Forested	1.0 acres	NYSDEC/USACE
Wetland B	Palustrine Emergent	4.2 acres	NYSDEC/USACE
Wetland C	Palustrine Shrub Scrub	5.17 acres	NYSDEC/USACE
Wetland C	Palustrine Forested	1.05 acres	NYSDEC/USACE
Wetland C	Palustrine Emergent	3.38 acres	NYSDEC/USACE
Stream 1	Perennial	121 linear feet	USACE
Stream 2	Intermittent	38 linear feet	USACE
Ditch 1	Intermittent	261 linear feet	N/A
Ditch 2	Intermittent	101 linear feet	N/A

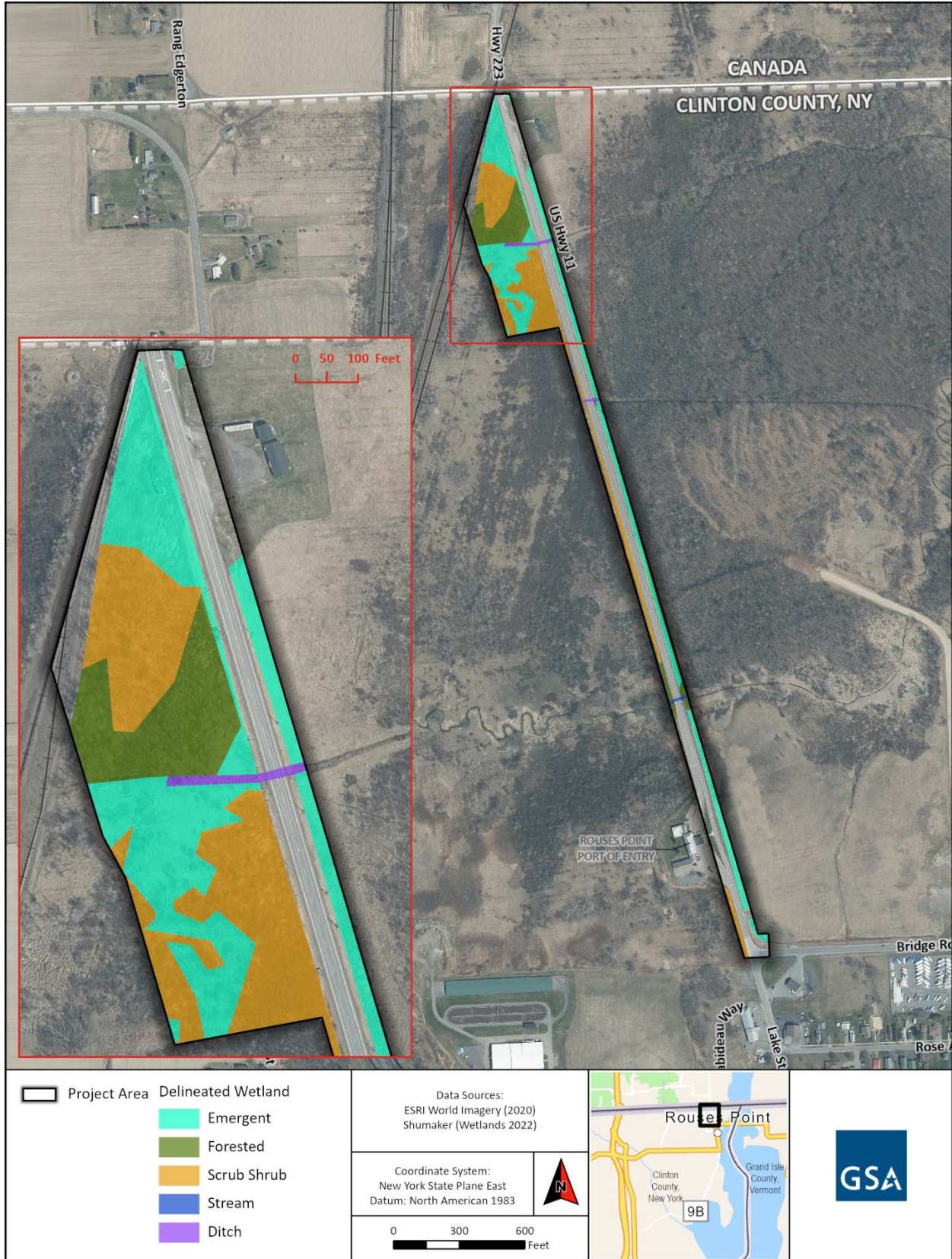


Figure 7. Wetlands

Environmental Consequences

Proposed Action Alternative

Under the Proposed Action, ground-disturbing activities, such as clearing, excavating, grading, and adding impervious surface for the new LPOE facility, would result in direct and indirect, adverse impacts on surface water resources, including wetlands and streams. Constructing the new LPOE facility would permanently remove up to approximately 5.16 acres of wetland resulting in direct, long-term, adverse impacts. The Proposed Action would also affect an additional approximately 1.37 acres of wetland buffer in an area that is located within 100 feet of the wetland boundary, which is regulated by NYSDEC. Adverse impacts on wetlands would be unavoidable. Permanent impacts on wetlands by wetland type are shown in Table 4. All wetlands and streams inside the project area were included as permanently impacted. However based on final design, it is anticipated that actual impacts would be less. GSA would mitigate all permanent wetland impacts in accordance with federal and state requirements. Temporary disturbance to wetlands and streams from sewer, water, and electrical work are shown in Table 5.

Table 4. Permanent Impacts on Wetlands and Streams

Wetland Type	Permanent Loss (Acres)
Palustrine Emergent Wetland	1.93
Palustrine Shrub Scrub Wetland	2.35
Palustrine Forested Wetland	0.88

Table 5. Temporary Disturbance to Wetlands and Streams

Temporary Disturbance	Disturbance (SF)	Disturbance (Acres)
Utility - Water	4,490	0.10
Utility - Sewer	3,000	0.07
Utility - Overhead Electric	12,348	0.28

Due to national security requirements that the port be located as close to the border as possible and adjacent to the Amtrak rail line, the Rouses Point LPOE site is located in federal, and New York State mapped wetlands. Given extensive wetland conditions surrounding the US Route 11 and Amtrak rail border crossings, there is not a more sustainable site alternative for this port project. The proposed design for the new LPOE has, to the maximum extent practicable, reduced the site footprint to minimize wetland and stream impacts by locating the primary inspection plaza and canopy on the existing US Route 11 roadbed and the port building adjacent to the existing US Route 11 embankment. Site and building designs have been tightly configured to minimize the overall area of impact.

GSA conducted a meeting and site visit with USACE and NYSDEC on October 3, 2022, to discuss wetland and stream impacts and mitigation issues. GSA is pursuing a compensatory mitigation strategy to offset unavoidable adverse impacts. GSA is pursuing the creation of off-

site wetlands to offset impacts to wetlands due to the construction of the new LPOE. GSA is continuing its coordination of mitigation activities with the USACE and the NYSDEC. GSA has submitted a joint application to the USACE and NYSDEC. GSA will obtain all necessary permits and approvals as required prior to the start of construction activities.

Floodplains

The proposed project area is designated as a “Zone X” flood area. This designation indicates an area of minimal flooding (see Appendix B). The area is outside of the 100-year flood zone and the 500-year flood zone; thus no significant adverse impacts are anticipated. The proposed project area is not located within the New York State Coastal Zone Management boundary. Ground disturbance during construction would disturb soils and increase the potential for erosion and the transport of sediment into surrounding surface waters and wetlands via overland stormwater runoff, which could result in temporary adverse impacts on surface waters. Additional temporary, indirect, adverse impacts could result from the operation of construction equipment, which would increase the potential for accidental leaks or spills of fuel, lubricants, or other materials that could contaminate nearby surface water. Implementation of erosion and sediment control BMPs would minimize these impacts.

The area of impervious surfaces would be greater after construction is completed. Impervious surfaces would include the footprint of the LPOE main building, inspection lanes, parking, and other paved areas. This increase could result in direct and indirect, long-term, adverse impacts from increased stormwater runoff, although implementation of stormwater BMPs would avoid or minimize these impacts on surface water resources.

As noted above, the 2022 delineation remains subject to USACE verification and GSA has requested a Preliminary JD. The Proposed Action would result in direct and indirect, short- and long-term, potentially significant adverse impacts on surface waters and wetlands, these impacts would be minimized by implementing appropriate erosion control and stormwater management BMPs. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts would be provided in consultation with USACE and NYSDEC pursuant to CWA Section 404 and in accordance with Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands. Therefore, based on completion of mitigation, no significant adverse impacts are anticipated.

No-Action Alternative

A new Rouses Point LPOE facility would not be constructed under the No-Action Alternative. There would be no change to the existing conditions in the proposed project area, and no impacts on water resources would occur.

3.2.3 Wildlife and Habitat

Affected Environment

As described above, the proposed project area is predominantly wetland habitat. Dominant herbaceous vegetation species include common reed (*Phragmites australis*), cattails (*Typha* spp.), bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), and purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*). Trees and shrubs include eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) and red-twigged dogwood (*Cornus sericea*). Wetland habitats in the proposed project area provide suitable stopover or nesting habitat for a variety of resident and migratory birds. Migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Because of its proximity to Lake Champlain, shorebirds, marsh birds, and water birds may be present seasonally or occasionally. According to the USFWS IPaC system, migratory bird species that could be seasonally present in the proposed project area include bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), belted kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*), bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), chimney swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), and eastern meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) (USFWS 2023). USFWS considers all these species to be Birds of Conservation Concern except bald eagle, which is protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (USFWS 2021).

The proposed project area may also provide suitable habitat for a variety of mammals, including raccoons, muskrats, beavers, foxes, skunks, mice, and voles. Wetland and stream habitats may also support amphibians and small fish.

As noted in Section 1.9, Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation, monarch butterfly is the only federally listed species that may occur in the project area. Monarch butterfly is a candidate species for listing under the ESA. The proposed project area is outside the range of protected bats. There are no known state-listed species of concern within the project area.

Most of the proposed project area lies between the CN railroad tracks and US Route 11 and is subject to frequent noise and visual disturbances associated with railway and vehicular traffic. The presence of the railroad tracks and US Route 11, as well as commercial development to the south and agricultural development to the west, have resulted in fragmentation and degradation of habitat quality in the proposed project area.

Environmental Consequences

Proposed Action Alternative

Under the Proposed Action, up to 5.2 acres of the total 10.28-acre project area would be developed and permanently impacted, resulting in a loss of wildlife habitat. However, this would not represent a loss of high-quality habitat given its frequent exposure to noise and visual disturbances associated with the CN railway and US Route 11 and the high degree of fragmentation from surrounding commercial and agricultural development. Because the proposed project area consists primarily of wetland habitat, short- and long-term, direct and

indirect, adverse impacts on wildlife habitat would be commensurate with impacts on surface waters and wetlands, described above in Section 3.2.2. Impacts would be minimized by implementing erosion control and stormwater management BMPs, and mitigation for unavoidable impacts would be provided in consultation with USACE and NYSDEC as described above.

Short-term, direct, adverse impacts on wildlife could range from temporary disturbance or displacement of species to possible mortality of some individuals. Displaced species would likely use similar habitats east of US Route 11 and north of US Route 2, which extend east to the western shore of Lake Champlain. The GSA would incorporate measures to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds, bald eagles, and Birds of Conservation Concern, to the extent practical. These measures could include time-of-year restrictions to avoid times when species are most likely to be present. Implementation of the Proposed Action would not affect any species at the population level because of the limited quality of wildlife habitat that the site provides and the fragmented nature of habitat in the surrounding vicinity. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not have significant adverse impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat.

No-Action Alternative

A new Rouses Point LPOE facility would not be constructed under the No-Action Alternative. There would be no change to the existing conditions in the proposed project area, and no impacts on wildlife or wildlife habitat would occur.

3.2.4 Cultural Resources (Archaeology, Historical Resources)

Affected Environment

Archaeology

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on cultural resources, including historic and archaeological resources, and to consult with the SHPO and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources.

The environment of an area is significant for determining the sensitivity of the APE for archeological resources. The APE includes all portions of the property that will be directly altered by the proposed undertaking. The APE encompasses 10.28 acres (main project area and the utility ROWs along US Route 11).

Precontact and historic groups often favored level, well-drained areas near wetlands and waterways. Therefore, topography, proximity to wetlands, and soils are examined to determine if there are landforms in the APE that are more likely to contain archeological resources. In addition, bedrock formations may contain chert or other resources that may have been quarried by precontact groups.

Soil conditions can provide a clue to past climatic conditions, as well as changes in local hydrography. There are no alluvial, colluvial, aeolian, or fill soils present. Therefore, any archeological deposits present are likely to be located at shallow depths. Shovel testing is an appropriate survey methodology.

The length of the APE that runs along the shoulders of US Route 9B/US Route 11 is non-sensitive due to observed standing water, wetland soils, or disturbance caused by the modern construction of the highway. However, at the northern end of the APE, one area was observed to have dry soils and no vegetation typical of wetlands. As soil cores could not be taken to assess the integrity of the strata in this area, subsurface testing is recommended if planned subsurface disturbance of the area cannot be avoided.

Shovel tests were excavated at a standard interval of 15 meters. Each shovel test was 40 centimeters in diameter. All excavated soil was passed through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. No precontact or historic artifacts were found, and no features were discovered.

Historic Resources

Research was conducted using the New York State Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS), which is maintained by the New York SHPO and the Division for Historic Preservation within the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation. CRIS contains a comprehensive inventory of archeological sites, state and national register properties, properties determined eligible for the national register, and previous cultural resource surveys.

The existing Rouses Point LPOE is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The existing building is not part of the proposed alternative, which is the construction of a new LPOE, and the end use of the existing historic LPOE has not yet been determined. When the status of the existing LPOE has been determined, GSA will notify the SHPO. If no use for the historic LPOE is found, GSA will provide SHPO with specific steps that will be taken to mothball the buildings.

Environmental Consequences

Proposed Action Alternative

Archaeology

The Proposed Action would require ground-disturbing activities, such as excavation, grading, and clearing during construction, which would affect any potential archaeological or historic resources within the APE. A Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and a Phase IB Archaeological Investigation were conducted at the project area. The Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance was conducted from September 21 through September 22, 2023. No precontact or historic artifacts were found, and no features were discovered. Due to the absence of any precontact or historic archeological finds, no further archeological work is recommended.

As a result, no adverse effects on archaeological resources are anticipated from the development of the Proposed Action.

Historic Resources

An examination of CRIS identified no inventoried properties within the APE, including no properties listed on the national register and no eligible properties on the national register. No historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking. As a result, no adverse effects on historic resources are anticipated from the development of the Proposed Action.

No-Action Alternative

A new Rouses Point LPOE facility would not be constructed under the No-Action Alternative. There would be no change to the existing conditions in the proposed project area, and no impacts to archaeological or historic resources would occur.

3.2.5 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

Affected Environment

The following subsections describe the socioeconomic environment and identify potential environmental justice communities in the vicinity of the proposed project area in Clinton County and in New York State. Socioeconomic areas of discussion include local and county demographic and employment information. Environmental justice areas of discussion include minority, low-income, public health, and limited-English proficiency communities.

Demographics

Demographic characteristics of Clinton County and New York State are provided in Table 6. High school graduation rates and the percentage of the population over age 65 are similar between Clinton County and New York State. Clinton County has a slightly lower percentage of individuals under age 18 than New York State. The percentage of veterans is higher in Clinton County than in New York State. Clinton County has a significantly lower minority population percentage than New York State. Minority populations are discussed in further detail under Environmental Justice.

Table 6. Demographics for Clinton County and New York State

Area	All Individuals	Population Under 18 Years of Age	Population Over 65 Years of Age	Minority*	High School Graduates (25 Years and Over)	Veterans
Clinton County, New York	80,095	18.1%	17.0%	10.3%	87.5%	7.6%
New York State	20,114,745	21.0%	16.6%	45.3%	87.4%	4.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021a–d

* Minority populations include all races that are non-White and Hispanic populations that are White.

Employment and Income

Clinton County and New York State employment and income characteristics are detailed in Table 7. Clinton County has a lower median household income than New York State. However, a slightly smaller percentage of the population in Clinton County is below the poverty level than in New York State. Additionally, the unemployment rate in Clinton County is slightly lower than the unemployment rate in New York State.

Table 7. Employment and Income for Clinton County and New York State

Area	Number of Households	Median Household Income	Population Below Poverty Level	Unemployment Rate (2021 Average)
Clinton County	32,379	\$62,470	12.7%	4.3%
New York State	7,530,150	\$75,157	13.5%	6.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021e

Commuting Patterns

A high percentage (89.1 percent) of workers in Clinton County use private vehicles for commuting to work, either driving alone or in a carpool. The average commuting time in Clinton County is approximately 20 minutes (U.S. Census Bureau 2021e).

Protection of Children

Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks, requires that federal actions be assessed for health impacts to children. No residences, schools, or other public or private facilities are in the vicinity of the proposed project area on the U.S. side.

Environmental Justice

As a result of Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, an evaluation of minority and low-income populations must be conducted to identify whether the Proposed Action would have a disproportionate adverse impact regarding environmental quality and health on minority and low-income populations.

Data from the 2017–2021 Five-year American Community Survey were analyzed to determine whether notable minority and/or low-income populations are present and if limited-English proficiency thresholds are met for the Proposed Action. Census data were analyzed at the block

group level for this analysis. The Proposed Action would occur within Census Tract 1001.02, Block Group 1 (U.S. Census Bureau 2021a).

Block groups were found to have a notable environmental justice population if the minority or low-income population in the block group exceeds 50 percent or if the percentage of a minority or low-income population in the affected area is greater than the average percentage in the respective county.

Minority populations include all races that are non-White and include Hispanic populations that are White; low-income populations are defined as populations with a ratio of income to poverty level of 0–1.49 (150 percent).

Table 8 indicates that the block group where the Proposed Action would occur does not meet the environmental justice threshold for minority populations because the percentage of minority populations is lower than both the Clinton County and New York State percentage.

Table 9 indicates that the block group where the Proposed Action would occur meets the environmental justice threshold for low-income populations because the percentage of low-income populations in the affected area, Block Group 1 in Census Tract 1001.02, is greater than the Clinton County average.

Table 8. Presence of Minority Populations

Geography	Total Population	Minority Population*	
		Number	Percent
Census Tract 1001.02, Block Group 1	1,028	30	2.9%
Clinton County	80,095	8,226	10.3%
New York State	20,114,745	9,121,569	45.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021b

* Minority populations include all races that are non-White and Hispanic populations that are White.

Table 9. Presence of Low-Income Populations

Geography	Total Population*	Below 150% Poverty Level	
		Number	Percent
Census Tract 1001.02, Block Group 1	1,028	513	49.9%
Clinton County	72,505	15,605	21.5%
New York State	19,604,130	4,116,789	21.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021f

* Population for whom poverty status is determined.

The U.S. Department of Justice Safe Harbor threshold for limited-English proficiency is met when there is a language group that speaks English less than very well and that either has 1,000 adults or makes up 5 percent of the aggregate demographic study area population (with at least 50 adults). The block group where the Proposed Action would occur, Block Group 1 in Census Tract 1001.02, was used as the study area. Table 10 indicates that the block group does not meet the threshold for limited-English proficiency for any language group.

Table 10. Presence of Limited-English Proficiency Populations

Geography	Adult Population	Primary Language Group of Adults Who Speak English Less than Very Well*							
		Spanish		Other Indo-European		Asian/Pacific Island		Other	
Census Tract 1001.02, Block Group 1	834	10	1.2%	6	0.7%	0	0%	0	0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021g

New York State Potential Environmental Justice Areas

New York State has its own criteria for identifying environmental justice communities (NYSDEC n.d.). Potential environmental justice areas in New York are U.S. Census block groups with populations that meet or exceed the following thresholds:

- At least 52.42 percent of the population in an urban area reported themselves to be members of minority groups.
- At least 26.28 percent of the population in a rural area reported themselves to be members of minority groups.
- At least 22.82 percent of the population in an urban or rural area had household incomes below the federal poverty level.

Block Group 1, Census Tract 1001.02 is not identified as a potential environmental justice area. As a rural area, only 2.9 percent of the block group are members of minority groups, and 11.7 percent of the block group had household incomes less than the federal poverty level (U.S. Census Bureau 2021h).

Climate and Economic Justice

The Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool identifies Census Tract 1001.02 as a disadvantaged community. Communities are considered overburdened and underserved, and thus disadvantaged, if they are at or above the threshold for one or more environmental, climate, or other burdens and are also at or above the threshold for an associated socioeconomic burden. Census Tract 1001.02 is considered disadvantaged because it is above the 65th percentile for low

income and meets the legacy pollution burden threshold because of the presence of one or more Formerly Used Defense Sites within the tract (CEQ 2023).

Environmental Justice Screening and Environmental Public Health

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Environmental Justice Screening Tool was also used to identify any other environmental justice concerns in the vicinity of the Proposed Action. Block Group 1 in Census Tract 1001.02, where the Proposed Action would occur, exceeds the 50th percentile in New York State for lead paint, hazardous waste proximity, and wastewater discharge (EPA 2023).

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention's Environmental Public Health Tracking Report provides public health information at the county level. Clinton County had 0 days of unhealthy exposure to ozone in 2019 and had lower concentrations of fine particulate matter than the national standard (CDC 2023).

Environmental Consequences

Proposed Action Alternative

The Proposed Action is anticipated to result in short- and long-term, beneficial impacts to local employment and income through increases in temporary employment during construction and through permanent employment at the new LPOE facility. The existing LPOE would remain open during construction of the new LPOE facility to avoid impacts on local commerce.

Although the block group containing the proposed project area meets the environmental justice thresholds for low-income populations, legacy pollution burden, lead paint, hazardous waste, and wastewater discharge, the Proposed Action would not contribute to these environmental justice burdens. The Proposed Action is not likely to further affect residents in the community. During construction, effects on any nearby communities, such as from noise and dust, would be limited and controlled through BMPs that would minimize adverse effects on all adjacent populations.

No-Action Alternative

A new Rouses Point LPOE facility would not be constructed under the No-Action Alternative. As a result, there would be no change in employment and income because neither temporary nor permanent jobs would be created. There would be no impacts on environmental justice communities or limited-English proficient populations as a result of the No-Action Alternative.

3.2.6 Land Use

Affected Environment

As noted above, the Proposed Action Alternative site covers approximately 10.28 acres and includes at least a portion of three existing parcels (Figures 7 through 9). Parcel information from the Clinton County Planning Department indicates that the proposed site consists of parcels

zoned as Road, Vacant Commercial, and Government Buildings (Clinton County Planning Department 2023). Parcels adjacent to the proposed site are zoned as Single Use – Small Building, Vacant Commercial, and Ceiling Railroad. Town of Champlain Zoning designates the proposed site as IC1: Industrial District (Town of Champlain 2013). A small duty-free store (Vinumport Duty Free) is located just east of the proposed site, in a parcel zoned as Single Use – Small Building. The proposed site is located just north of the intersection of US Route 2 (Bridge Street) and US Route 11 (St. John’s Highway). A diner, an auto repair shop, and other small businesses are located near the intersection. The new LPOE will be constructed on property currently owned by the U.S. Government, CN, and the NYSDOT ROW.

Use of 1.56 acres of the NYSDOT US Route 11 ROW is required for construction of new LPOE vehicle inspection lanes and infrastructure. In addition, the NYSDOT ROW will be used for utility extensions to the new LPOE. Electrical and sewer service will be installed on the west side of NYSDOT US Route 11 and the potable water service will be installed along the east side of NYSDOT US Route 11.

For construction of the new LPOE, 2.16 acres of property owned by CN would be required. The acreage would be purchased from CN and owned by the U.S. Government (Figure 8).

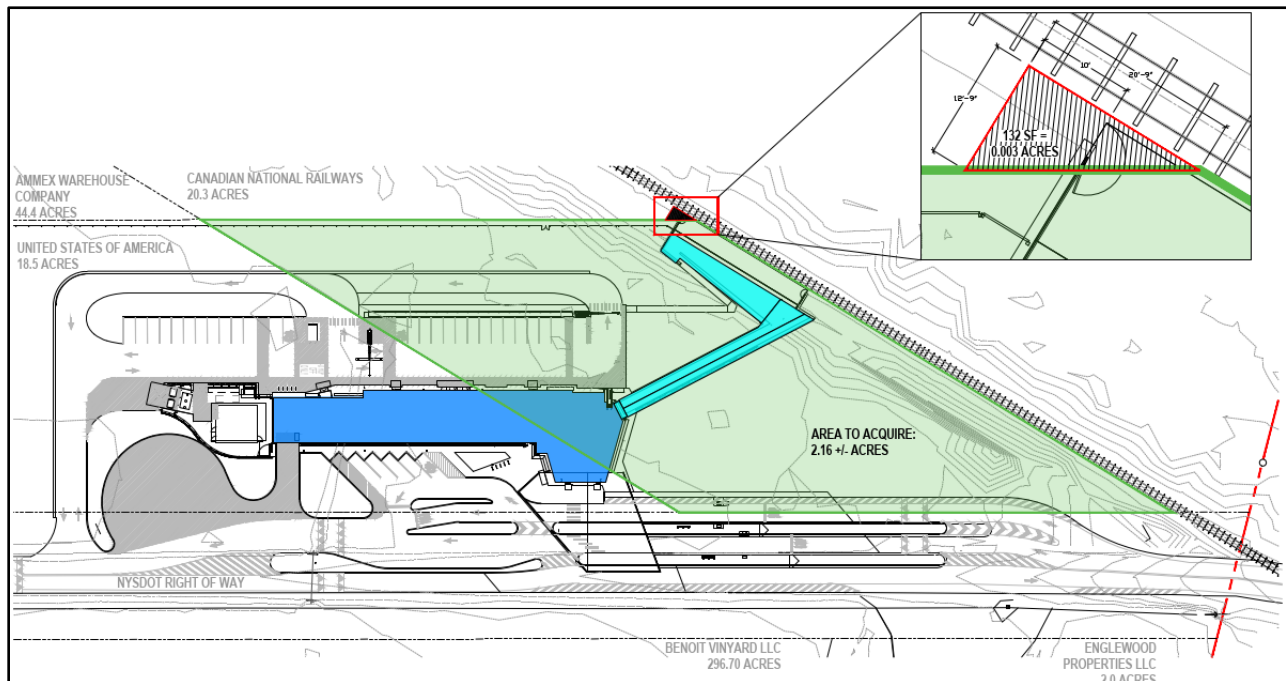


Figure 8. Land Use and Acquisition of Canadian National Railroad Property

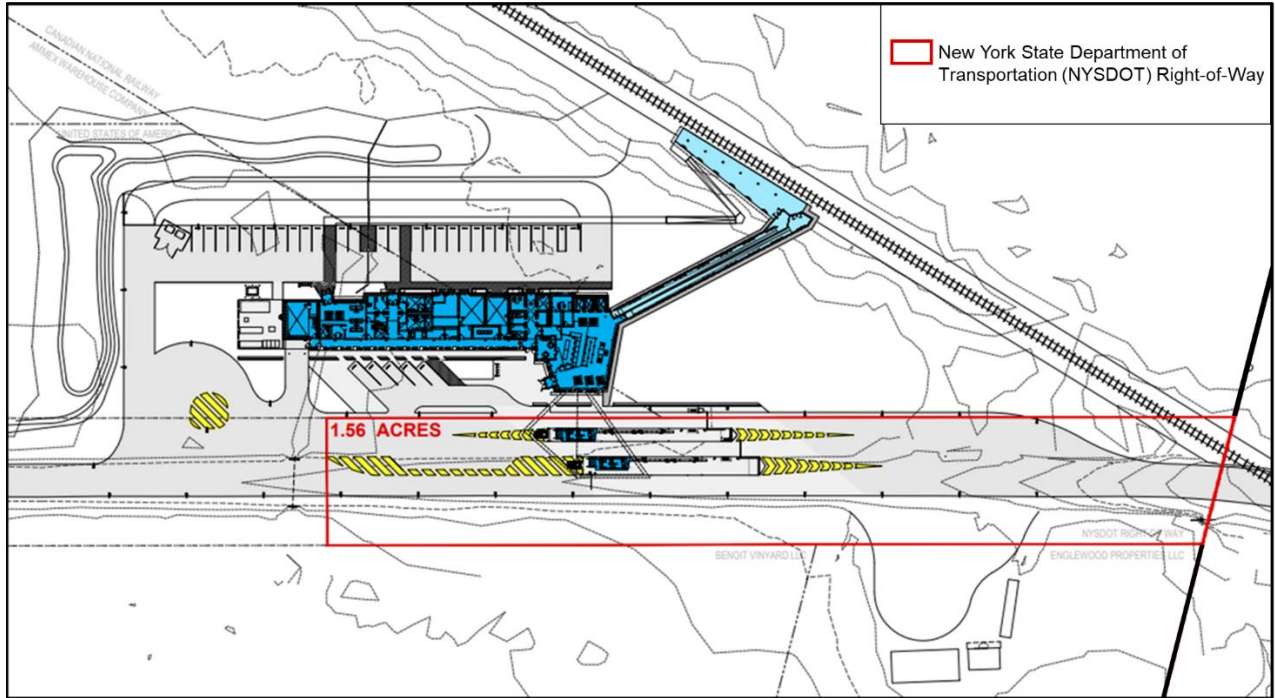


Figure 9. New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Right-of-Way



Figure 10. Land Use

Environmental Consequences

Proposed Action Alternative

The Proposed Action Alternative would be compatible with existing land uses on and surrounding the site. The parcel zoned as Road would remain a road and would not require rezoning. During construction, a highway work permit would need to be obtained from NYSDOT. The other parcels, zoned as Vacant Commercial and Government Buildings, are both in the Town of Champlain's IC1: Industrial District. Since the new LPOE will be constructed under jurisdiction of the Federal Government and on federally owned property, GSA is only required to consider local zoning regulations during the design and construction. The site of the current LPOE is already in the IC1: Industrial District. As a result, there would be no significant impacts on land use as a result of this alternative.

No-Action Alternative

There would be no impacts on or significant changes in land use as a result of the No-Action Alternative.

3.2.7 Traffic, Transportation, and Parking

Affected Environment

The following sections discuss impacts on the transportation system that could occur as a result of the Proposed Action Alternative. The discussion of transportation for the proposed LPOE includes public transit, the regional train network, parking, and vehicular traffic.

Transit Network

The proposed site is located in a rural community where transit service is minimal. Clinton County Public Transit (CCPT) operates some public transit in the area and throughout Clinton County. One of its routes, Champlain/Rouses Point, serves the Village of Rouses Point (CCPT n.d.). The closest stop is located approximately 0.5 miles south of the proposed LPOE site.

Regional Train Network

Rouses Point is one of three Amtrak passenger train crossings between Canada and the United States. Two scheduled Amtrak trains cross the border each day at regularly scheduled times, resulting in approximately 730 annual passenger train inspections. Each train typically carries 200 to 300 people, meaning that approximately 146,000 to 219,000 people undergo inspections on passenger trains in Rouses Point each year. Current passenger train rail inspections occur at the train station in Rouses Point, New York, located approximately 0.75 miles from the existing LPOE. The passenger train inspection process requires two CBP vehicles to transport one CBP Supervisor, one CBP Chief, four CBP Officers, and one canine to the local train station. The inspection process occurs on the train and frequently takes up to 2 hours per passenger train.

Additionally, freight trains queue on the same track as passenger trains, adding time to the inspection process.

Parking

Nineteen striped parking spaces are located on the south side of the existing LPOE with additional parking available on a gravel parking lot located along the southern portion of the site. There is no separation between parking areas and the driving lanes that exit the inspection booths, which can create unclear traffic patterns. An additional 10 parking spaces are situated on the north side of the site, but southbound vehicles are kept from parking in those spaces by barricades and channeled into the inspection booths. The existing quantity and configuration of parking are not optimal for LPOE operations. CBP has determined that adequate parking would include 33 spaces, including 1 secure, 2 restricted, 10 employee, and 20 visitor spaces.

Traffic

Rouses Point LPOE is relatively small and quiet and sees the expected vehicular traffic for a small LPOE, especially given the proximity of the Overton and Champlain border crossings. An average of 42,000 non-commercial privately owned vehicles, 85,000 commercial vehicles, and 2,000 pedestrians cross the border at Rouses Point annually (GSA 2023). Traffic in the vicinity of the proposed site is rare given the rural setting. CBP staff commute primarily via passenger vehicle. Motorcycle groups and vehicles with boat and trailer configurations are common. Occasional traffic occurs at the border when entertainment events occur in the region. Vehicles pass through the existing LPOE one at a time, with an average of one vehicle screened per minute. Up to 2 hours of wait time is possible at times, and vehicles queue northward along US Route 11 toward the border with Canada.

Environmental Consequences

Proposed Action Alternative

Transit Network

The Proposed Action Alternative would be compatible with the limited existing local transit network in Clinton County, New York. Construction and operation of the proposed LPOE would not affect transit operations or availability in the area.

Regional Train Network

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, passenger train rail inspections would be conducted at the proposed LPOE, rather than at the train station in Rouses Point. The new configuration would lead to a more efficient inspection process for Amtrak trains where passengers would disembark for screening and reenter the train afterward through the rear two cars. Additional Amtrak resources may be needed for unloading and loading passengers for inspection at the proposed LPOE. The Proposed Action Alternative would result in a faster, more thorough, and less-crowded inspection process.

Parking

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, parking access would be expanded and improved for visitors and employees. A public visitor parking lot would be provided toward the southeastern side of the site. A secure, fenced-in parking lot would be provided for employees toward the southwestern side of the site with a paved area giving access from the secure lot to the building services space. These changes would meet the need for expanded employee and visitor parking, as well as the need for clearer line of sight and more secure parking circulation.

Traffic

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, it is likely that the LPOE would be able to maintain or improve current traffic conditions. Construction could occur without impacts to northbound traffic. For construction of the inspection booth, a highway work permit would need to be obtained from NYSDOT. US Route 11 would not have to be temporarily re-aligned, and construction of driveway exits and entrances could occur without affecting southbound traffic to the existing LPOE inspection booth. Because the proposed site is located farther north, southbound vehicle traffic may queue into Canada rather than along US Route 11 on the New York side. GSA anticipates that a railroad crossing gate will be installed by others at the railroad crossing at U.S. Route 11 located immediately north of the proposed LPOE to ensure vehicles do not stop on tracks during queuing. As a result, minimal, if any, adverse impacts on traffic are anticipated during construction of the proposed LPOE, and beneficial impacts are expected in the long term through simpler traffic patterns and a more streamlined system for vehicles passing through the LPOE.

No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, there would be no positive or negative affects to the existing transit network, regional train network, parking, or traffic in the area. Passenger train inspections would continue to be lengthy and cumbersome; parking would remain inadequate to meet CBP staff and visitor needs; and vehicular traffic and transit would remain unchanged.

4.0 REASONABLY FORESEEABLE ACTIONS AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

According to CEQ regulations, the cumulative effects analysis of an EA should consider the potential environmental impacts resulting from “the incremental effects of the action when added to the effects of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions.” (40 CFR 1508.1(g)(3)). Cumulative effects can “result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.” Cumulative effects may occur when there is a relationship between a proposed action or alternative and other actions expected to occur in a similar location or during a similar timeframe. The effects may then be incremental and may result in cumulative impacts. Actions overlapping with or in proximity to the proposed action or alternatives can reasonably be expected to have more potential for cumulative effects on “shared resources” than actions that may be geographically separated. Similarly, actions that coincide in the same timeframe tend to offer a higher potential for cumulative effects.

4.1 Cumulative Impacts Analysis

The effects of the Proposed Action would be localized in the vicinity of the proposed LPOE site and largely temporary, with most environmental effects ending once construction is completed. The scope of the cumulative effects analysis involves both the geographic extent of the effects and the timeframe in which the effects could be expected to occur, as well as a description of what resources could potentially be cumulatively affected. GSA has attempted to identify actions on or near the affected areas that are under consideration and in the planning stage at this time to assess the incremental contribution of the alternative to impacts on affected resources from all factors.

GSA identified two potential actions within the project area: (1) redevelopment of Fort Montgomery and (2) possible construction of a new Vinumport Duty Free building. However, the level of detail available for those future actions was not adequate to properly assess potential cumulative impacts. The projects were determined not to be reasonably foreseeable actions. There were no other planned developments or other projects adjacent to the Action Alternative site identified. Thus, there were no cumulative impacts identified.

5.0 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section summarizes the proposed management and mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse effects of the Proposed Action. Under the Proposed Action Alternative, construction contractors would implement the BMPs listed in Table 11 and satisfy all applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements associated with the design, construction, and operation of the proposed LPOE. Additional management and mitigation measures may be adopted or required through ongoing agency consultations and public engagement.

Table 11. Management and Mitigation Measures

Resource	Measure
Air Quality	<p>Use appropriate dust suppression methods (such as the use of water, dust palliatives, covers, and suspension of earth moving in high wind conditions) during on-site construction activities.</p> <p>Stabilize disturbed area through revegetation or mulching if the area is inactive for several weeks or longer.</p> <p>Implement measures to reduce diesel particulate matter emissions from construction equipment, such as reducing idling time and using newer equipment with emissions controls.</p> <p>Comply with the applicable NYSDEC air quality regulations. Secure any required minor air emissions permits from NYSDEC prior to construction. Positive impacts due to installation of an all-electric HVAC system, using geothermal ground source heat pumps, and photovoltaic panels.</p>
Noise	<p>Limit construction and associated heavy truck traffic to daytime hours.</p> <p>Shut down noise-generating heavy equipment when it is not needed.</p> <p>Maintain equipment per manufacturer's recommendations to minimize noise generation.</p> <p>Encourage construction personnel to operate equipment in the quietest manner practicable (such as speed restrictions, retarder brake restrictions, engine speed restrictions).</p> <p>Conduct all construction activities in compliance with local noise ordinances.</p>
Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials	<p>Comply with applicable federal and state laws governing the use, generation, storage, transportation, and disposal of solid and hazardous materials and medical wastes.</p>
Utilities	<p>Comply with applicable guidance in accordance with USACE and NYSDEC permit conditions pertaining to trenching activities along electrical and telecommunications utility lines and utility line activities for water and other substances.</p>
Geology and Soils	<p>Control soil erosion impacts during construction by implementing erosion prevention measures and complying with the conditions specified in the USACE Section 404 permit and in accordance with NYSDEC guidance. Measures could include the use of earth berms, vegetative buffers and filter strips, and spill prevention and management techniques.</p>

Resource	Measure
Water Resources (Surface Waters and Wetlands)	<p>Control soil erosion and sedimentation impacts during construction by implementing erosion prevention and stormwater management measures and complying with the conditions specified in the USACE Section 404 permit and in accordance with the NYSDEC Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) and Article 24 guidance.</p> <p>Control any discharge of pollutants into surrounding water bodies by complying with the conditions specified in the EPA Section 402 of the CWA and obtaining a NPDES permit prior to construction as needed.</p> <p>Ensure that the design of the LPOE includes sufficient stormwater management so water quantity/quality in receiving waters and/or off-site areas are not adversely affected.</p> <p>Conduct compensatory mitigation for impacts on wetlands and streams. Mitigation would be provided in consultation with USACE and NYSDEC pursuant to CWA Section 404 and in accordance with Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.</p>
Wildlife and Habitat	<p>Management and mitigation measures that would be implemented to minimize or mitigate impacts to surface waters and wetlands would also minimize or mitigate impacts on wildlife habitat.</p>
Cultural Resources	<p>Should potentially historic or culturally significant items be discovered during project construction, immediately cease work in the area until GSA, a qualified archaeologist, the SHPO, and other consulting parties are contacted to properly identify and appropriately treat discovered items in accordance with applicable state and federal laws.</p>
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice	<p>Secure the construction area to prevent unauthorized access from nearby residential areas.</p>
Land Use	<p>GSA will obtain the necessary permit for construction within the NYSDOT right away. GSA will consider all zoning regulations prior to design and construction.</p>
Traffic, Transportation, and Parking	<p>The selected design/construction contractor, in consultation with the NYSDOT, would determine final, reasonable mitigation measures.</p>

6.0 REFERENCES

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- n.d. Champlain/Rouses Point Route Information. Accessed September 14, 2023. Available at: <http://www.clintoncountypublictransit.com/champlain-rouses%20point.html>Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)

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7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

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APPENDIX A—AGENCY CONSULTATION



March 29, 2024

Thomas Burke, P.E.
NEPA & Sustainability Program Manager
General Services Administration
One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09
New York, NY 10007

RE: NRCS FPPA Review – Rouses Point LPOE, Clinton County, NY

Mr. Burke,

I have received the completed Farmland Conversion Impact Rating (NRCS-AD-1006) for the project cited above in response to your request for review in accordance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

The final number of points that the project has received as part of the process is 73.3 for Site A. According to the FPPA Manual 440-V-CPM – Amed 12 – 523.10 Part B Lands Not Subject to Provisions of the FPPA, lands that receive a combined score of less than 160 points from the LESA criteria are not subject to the Act. No further action is required regarding the FPPA for this project. Please keep this letter with the completed form as this is the final determination and provide copies to the agency that is providing federal funding to the project.

If you have any questions about this determination, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

DANIEL UFNAR Digitally signed by DANIEL
UFNAR
Date: 2024.03.29 08:56:13 -04'00'

Daniel Ufnar
State Soil Scientist

Enc.



March 27, 2024

Thomas Burke, P.E.
NEPA & Sustainability Program Manager
General Services Administration
One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09
New York, NY 10007

RE: NRCS FPPA Review – Rouses Point LPOE, Clinton County, NY

Mr. Burke,


The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) under Part 523 of the Farmland Protection Policy Act has reviewed the proposed project described above. This review was conducted with respect to the effect(s) that the proposal may have on prime and/or unique farmland. Since there are prime and/or unique farmed lands in the proposed project extent the enclosed Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (AD-1006) needs to be completed to rate the land being converted. If the Total Points in part VII (Relative Value from Part V plus the Total Site Assessment from Part VI) is greater than or equal to 160, please propose an alternative site and fill out the AD-1006 again. If no alternative for the project is practical, please state this in the **Reason for Selection** block at the bottom of the form. Please complete Parts VI and VII and submit a copy to the address below or e-mail to daniel.ufnar@usda.gov.

USDA/NRCS
Daniel Ufnar
441 S. Salina St
Suite 354
Syracuse, NY 13202

Thank you for this opportunity to review and comment on this proposal.

Respectfully,

DANIEL
UFNAR

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Date: 2024.03.27 08:33:49
-04'00'

Daniel Ufnar
State Soil Scientist

Enc.

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request 3/11/2024			
Name of Project Rouses Point LPOE Wetland Mitigation Project		Project Agency Involved General Services Administration			
Proposed Land Use Conservation		County and State Clinton County, New York			
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS		Person Completing Form:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating			
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		7.35			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly		0			
C. Total Acres In Site		7.35			
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)					
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria (Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)		Maximum Points	Site A	Site B	Site C
1. Area In Non-urban Use		(15)	15		
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use		(10)	10		
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed		(20)	20		
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government		(20)	0		
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area		(15)	10		
6. Distance To Urban Support Services		(15)	0		
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		(10)	0		
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland		(10)	1		
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services		(5)	5		
10. On-Farm Investments		(20)	10		
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		(10)	0		
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		(10)	0		
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS		160	71		
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100			
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or local site assessment)		160	71		
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260			
Site Selected: A		Date Of Selection 11/08/2023		Was A Local Site Assessment Used?	
				YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reason For Selection: Site was the only wetland mitigation site available in the 8-digit HUC that was suitable for wetland restoration and creation.					
Name of Federal agency representative completing this form: Thomas Burke				Date: 3-25-24	

(See Instructions on reverse side)

STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

- Step 1 - Federal agencies (or Federally funded projects) involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form. For Corridor type projects, the Federal agency shall use form NRCS-CPA-106 in place of form AD-1006. The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) process may also be accessed by visiting the FPPA website, <http://fppa.nrcs.usda.gov/lesa/>.
- Step 2 - Originator (Federal Agency) will send one original copy of the form together with appropriate scaled maps indicating location(s) of project site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local Field Office or USDA Service Center and retain a copy for their files. (NRCS has offices in most counties in the U.S. The USDA Office Information Locator may be found at http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip_public/USA_map, or the offices can usually be found in the Phone Book under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture. A list of field offices is available from the NRCS State Conservationist and State Office in each State.)
- Step 3 - NRCS will, within 10 working days after receipt of the completed form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland. (When a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond within 30 working days.
- Step 4 - For sites where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.
- Step 5 - NRCS will return the original copy of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project, and retain a file copy for NRCS records.
- Step 6 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form and return the form with the final selected site to the servicing NRCS office.
- Step 7 - The Federal agency providing financial or technical assistance to the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

(For Federal Agency)

Part I: When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

Part III: When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

Part VI: Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.
2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

Part VII: In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.

Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \times 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$$

For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.



April 3, 2024

Thomas Burke, P.E.
NEPA & Sustainability Program Manager
General Services Administration
One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09
New York, NY 10007

RE: NRCS FPPA Review – Rouses Point Wetland Mitigation Site, Clinton County, NY

Mr. Burke,

I have received the completed Farmland Conversion Impact Rating (NRCS AD 1006) for the project cited above in response to your request for review in accordance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

The final number of points that the project has received as part of the process is 121.6 for Site A. According to the FPPA Manual 440-V-CPM – Amed 12 – 523.10 Part B Lands Not Subject to Provisions of the FPPA, lands that receive a combined score of less than 160 points from the LESA criteria are not subject to the Act. No further action is required regarding the FPPA for this project. Please keep this letter with the completed form as this is the final determination and provide copies to the agency that is providing federal funding to the project.

If you have any questions about this determination, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

DANIEL UFNAR

Digitally signed by DANIEL
UFNAR
Date: 2024.04.03 09:12:49 -0400

Daniel Ufnar
State Soil Scientist

Enc.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, New York 13045



Dear Federal Agency, non-federal representative or project sponsor:

Thank you for completing the Service's New York and Long Island Ecological Services Field Office online project review process¹. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) appreciates this opportunity to provide comments on species under our jurisdiction pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

This letter is intended to support the review of projects² with Federal agency involvement (e.g. funding, permitting or authorizing, carrying out). As you are aware, Federal agencies have responsibilities under section 7 of the ESA to consult with the Service regarding projects that may affect federally listed species or designated critical habitat, and confer with the Service regarding projects that are likely to jeopardize federally proposed species or adversely modify proposed critical habitat.

If you³ have determined that the proposed action will result in "no effect" to any listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat because the Information for Planning and Consultation official species list provided for your project confirms that there are no federally listed or proposed species and no federally designated or proposed critical habitat (see example language below), then this letter, and your project review package, completes the review of your project in accordance with the ESA.

Example language from IPaC Official Species List.

"There is a total of 0 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list."

and

"There are no critical habitats within your project area under this office's jurisdiction."

This letter in conjunction with your project review package, confirms that you have completed the online project review process in accordance with all instructions provided, using the best available information we provided to reach your conclusions. Please print this letter, your official species list, and all other associated documentation for your files. No further coordination with the Service is required pursuant to the ESA for this project. We will not be providing any additional correspondence.

¹ <https://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

² Except for wind power projects, coordinate with our office directly regarding potential effects to migrating birds or bats regardless of results of IPaC official species list.

³ If you are not staff from a Federal agency or an officially designated non-federal representative of a Federal agency (in writing), please provide a copy of your determination and supporting materials to any involved Federal agency for their final ESA determination.

Until the proposed project is complete, we recommend that you check our website regularly to ensure that listed species presence/absence information for the proposed project is current. Should additional information on listed or proposed species or critical habitat become available, please contact us for additional assistance.

Any new information regarding the proposed project and its potential to impact listed species should be coordinated with both this office and with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Thank you for coordinating with us. Depending on the location of your project, if you require additional information or assistance please contact the New York Field Office at fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov or the Long Island Field Office at 631-286-0485.

Sincerely,



David A. Stilwell
Field Supervisor



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385
Phone: (607) 753-9334 Fax: (607) 753-9699
Email Address: fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0001964
Project Name: Rouses Point Land Port of Entry

October 06, 2022

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. **Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.**

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New York Ecological Services Field Office

3817 Luker Road

Cortland, NY 13045-9385

(607) 753-9334

Project Summary

Project Code: 2023-0001964

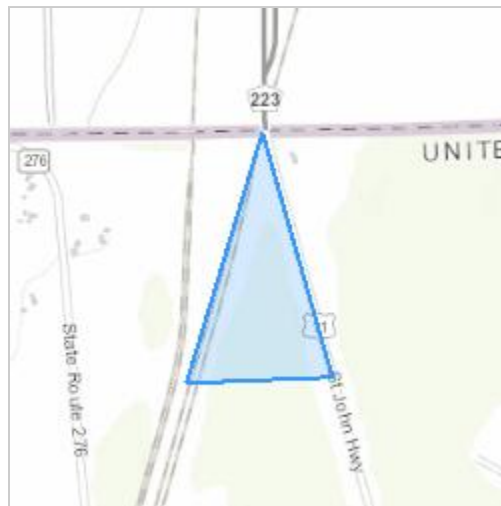
Project Name: Rouses Point Land Port of Entry

Project Type: Port Development

Project Description: Construction of a new Port of Entry at the US / Canadian border to replace the existing facility.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.00801305,-73.37097561748678,14z>



Counties: Clinton County, New York

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 0 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: WSP USA, Inc.

Name: Craig Hanlon

Address: 350 Mount Kemble Ave

City: Morristown

State: NJ

Zip: 07962

Email: craig.hanlon@wsp.com

Phone: 9734071462

Lead Agency Contact Information

Lead Agency: General Services Administration



**New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

November 10, 2023

Jennifer Geraghty
Hartgen Archeological Associates
1744 Washington Avenue Ext.
Rensselaer, NY 12144

Re: GSA
Rouses Point Land Port of Entry – New Facility
Town of Champlain, Clinton County, NY
23PR07462

Dear Jennifer Geraghty:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

SHPO has reviewed the Phase IB Archaeological Survey Report prepared for this project (October 2023; 23SR00594). No archaeological sites were identified by the survey. Therefore, it is the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be adversely affected by this undertaking with the conditions listed in Sloane Bullough's letter dated 9/29/23.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at Jessica.Schreyer@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Jessica Schreyer
Historic Preservation Program Analyst - Archaeologist



**New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

February 27, 2024

Jennifer Geraghty
Hartgen Archeological Associates
1744 Washington Avenue Ext.
Rensselaer, NY 12144

Re: GSA
Rouses Point Land Port of Entry – New Facility
Town of Champlain, Clinton County, NY
23PR07462

Dear Jennifer Geraghty:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

SHPO has reviewed the updated Phase IA Archaeological Survey Report prepared for this project (February 2024; 24SR00084). We concur with the report recommendation that no additional archaeological work is warranted. Therefore, it continues to be the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be adversely affected by this undertaking with the conditions listed in Sloane Bullough's letter dated 9/29/23.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at Jessica.Schreyer@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Jessica Schreyer
Archaeology Unit Program Coordinator



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, New York 13045



Dear Federal Agency, non-federal representative or project sponsor:

Thank you for completing the Service's New York and Long Island Ecological Services Field Office online project review process¹. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) appreciates this opportunity to provide comments on species under our jurisdiction pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

This letter is intended to support the review of projects² with Federal agency involvement (e.g. funding, permitting or authorizing, carrying out). As you are aware, Federal agencies have responsibilities under section 7 of the ESA to consult with the Service regarding projects that may affect federally listed species or designated critical habitat, and confer with the Service regarding projects that are likely to jeopardize federally proposed species or adversely modify proposed critical habitat.

If you³ have determined that the proposed action will result in "no effect" to any listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat because the Information for Planning and Consultation official species list provided for your project confirms that there are no federally listed or proposed species and no federally designated or proposed critical habitat (see example language below), then this letter, and your project review package, completes the review of your project in accordance with the ESA.

Example language from IPaC Official Species List.

"There is a total of 0 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list."

and

"There are no critical habitats within your project area under this office's jurisdiction."

This letter in conjunction with your project review package, confirms that you have completed the online project review process in accordance with all instructions provided, using the best available information we provided to reach your conclusions. Please print this letter, your official species list, and all other associated documentation for your files. No further coordination with the Service is required pursuant to the ESA for this project. We will not be providing any additional correspondence.

¹ <https://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

² Except for wind power projects, coordinate with our office directly regarding potential effects to migrating birds or bats regardless of results of IPaC official species list.

³ If you are not staff from a Federal agency or an officially designated non-federal representative of a Federal agency (in writing), please provide a copy of your determination and supporting materials to any involved Federal agency for their final ESA determination.

Until the proposed project is complete, we recommend that you check our website regularly to ensure that listed species presence/absence information for the proposed project is current. Should additional information on listed or proposed species or critical habitat become available, please contact us for additional assistance.

Any new information regarding the proposed project and its potential to impact listed species should be coordinated with both this office and with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Thank you for coordinating with us. Depending on the location of your project, if you require additional information or assistance please contact the New York Field Office at fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov or the Long Island Field Office at 631-286-0485.

Sincerely,



David A. Stilwell
Field Supervisor



**New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

January 18, 2024

Carol Tyrer
Project Manager
Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC
453 MCLAWS CIRCLE
Suite 3
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Re: USACE
Rouse Point Wetland Creation Site
24PR00457

Dear Carol Tyrer:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

Based upon this review, it is the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

R. Daniel Mackay

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Division for Historic Preservation

rev: J. Vavrsek



**New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

January 18, 2024

Carol Tyrer
Project Manager
Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC
453 MCLAWS CIRCLE
Suite 3
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Re: USACE
Rouse Point Wetland Creation Site
24PR00457

Dear Carol Tyrer:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

Based upon this review, it is the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

R. Daniel Mackay

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Division for Historic Preservation

rev: J. Vavrsek



**New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

November 10, 2023

Jennifer Geraghty
Hartgen Archeological Associates
1744 Washington Avenue Ext.
Rensselaer, NY 12144

Re: GSA
Rouses Point Land Port of Entry – New Facility
Town of Champlain, Clinton County, NY
23PR07462

Dear Jennifer Geraghty:

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SHPO has reviewed the Phase IB Archaeological Survey Report prepared for this project (October 2023; 23SR00594). No archaeological sites were identified by the survey. Therefore, it is the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be adversely affected by this undertaking with the conditions listed in Sloane Bullough's letter dated 9/29/23.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at Jessica.Schreyer@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Jessica Schreyer
Historic Preservation Program Analyst - Archaeologist

From: Thomas W Burke - 2PMT <thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov>
Sent: Monday, March 27, 2023 2:35 PM
To: Huber, William; Dalrymple, Joe
Cc: Amanda Foley
Subject: Email for a Meeting Request to Mohawk Tribal Council

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Will,

Below is the email Craig sent out (3/6/23) asking for a meeting with the St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council. Furh below I also included the emails of the invitees.

Tom
(917) 232-2423

Craig Kozikowski - 2PPU

Mon, Mar 6, 6:07 PM

to beverly.cook, michael.conners, ron.lafrance, benjamin.herne, derrickking, agnesm.jacobs, dale.white, jori.rourke, abero, Deborah, Julie, m e, David

Dear St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council,
The US General Services Administration (GSA) is currently working on behalf of US Customs and Border Protection (CBP), to improve US Land Ports of Entry at Rouses Point and Trout River, New York. I am GSA's project manager for both projects. We would like to propose meeting with you, so that we can introduce you to these projects and gain an understanding of your perspectives. The duration of the meeting would be approximately one hour, and would likely include the following topics.

1. Scope overview of both projects and current status.
2. Review of other community engagement activities including NHPA/Section 106 and the National Environmental Policy Act.
3. Gaining an understanding of any unique Tribal considerations in terms of how the Port is used, and any construction phase impacts.
4. GSA's Art in Architecture Program.
5. Disposition of the existing Rouses Point facility following construction of the new Rouses Point LPOE. Potential reuse recommendations from the Tribe.

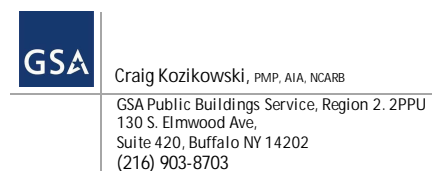
Would any of the following date/time options work for most of your schedules?

April 4. Between 9:30am - 11:00am.

April 5. Between 10:00am - 11:30am.

April 18. Between 9:30am - 11:00am.

Thank you and best regards,



Email Invitees:

from: **Craig Kozikowski - 2PPU** <craig.kozikowski@gsa.gov>
to: beverly.cook@srmt-nsn.gov,
michael.conners@srmt-nsn.gov,
ron.lafrance@srmt-nsn.gov,
benjamin.herne@srmt-nsn.gov,
derrickking@srmt-nsn.gov,
agnesm.jacobs@srmt-nsn.gov,
dale.white@srmt-nsn.gov,
jori.rourke@srmt-nsn.gov,
abero@srmt-nsn.gov
cc: Deborah Croft - ZCI
<deborah.croft@gsa.gov>,
Julie Ramey - QF0B1EC
<julie.ramey@gsa.gov>,
Thomas W Burke - 2PMT
<thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov>,
David Anthon - 2PCA
<david.anthon@gsa.gov>
date: Mar 6, 2023, 6:07 PM
subject: US Land Ports of Entry Northern
New York Projects Introduction.
Invitation to Tribal Council.

--
Thomas W. Burke, P.E., LEED AP, CEM
NEPA & Sustainability Program Manager
Energy & Sustainability Branch, Facilities Management Division
Public Building Service (PBS), Northeast and Caribbean Region
General Services Administration GSA
One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09
New York, NY 10007

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In Reply Refer To:
Project code: 2024-0016328
Project Name: Rouses Point, Land Port of Entry

November 14, 2023

Federal Nexus: yes
Federal Action Agency (if applicable):

Subject: Technical assistance for 'Rouses Point, Land Port of Entry'

Dear Giovanni Pambianchi:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on November 14, 2023, for 'Rouses Point, Land Port of Entry' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2024-0016328 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements are not complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project.

Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key (Dkey), invalidates this letter. ***Answers to certain questions in the DKey commit the project proponent to implementation of conservation measures that must be followed for the ESA determination to remain valid.***

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat

Based upon your IPaC submission and a standing analysis, your project is not reasonably certain to cause incidental take of the northern long-eared bat. Unless the Service advises you within 15 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the Action is not likely to result in unauthorized take of the northern long-eared bat.

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination for the northern long-eared bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may cause prohibited take of the animal species listed above. Note that if a new species is listed that may be affected by the identified action before it is complete, additional review is recommended to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

Next Step

Consultation with the Service is necessary. The project has a federal nexus (e.g., Federal funds, permit, etc.), but you are not the federal action agency or its designated (in writing) non-federal representative. Therefore, the ESA consultation status is incomplete and no project activities should occur until consultation between the Service and the Federal action agency (or designated non-federal representative), is completed.

As the federal agency or designated non-federal representative deems appropriate, they should submit their determination of effects to the Service by doing the following.

1. Log into IPaC using an agency email account and click on My Projects, click "Search by record locator" to find this Project using **492-134657643**. (Alternatively, the originator of the project in IPaC can add the agency representative to the project by using the Add Member button on the project home page.)
2. Review the answers to the Northern Long-eared Bat Range-wide Determination Key to ensure that they are accurate.
3. Click on Review/Finalize to convert the 'not likely to adversely affect' consistency letter to a concurrence letter. Download the concurrence letter for your files if needed.

If no changes occur with the Project or there are no updates on listed species, no further consultation/coordination for this project is required for the northern long-eared bat. However, the Service recommends that project proponents re-evaluate the Project in IPaC if: 1) the scope, timing, duration, or location of the Project changes (includes any project changes or amendments); 2) new information reveals the Project may impact (positively or negatively) federally listed species or designated critical habitat; or 3) a new species is listed, or critical habitat designated. If any of the above conditions occurs, additional coordination with the Service should take place before project implements any changes which are final or commits additional resources.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the New York Ecological Services Field Office and reference Project Code 2024-0016328 associated with this Project.

Action Description

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Rouses Point, Land Port of Entry

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Rouses Point, Land Port of Entry':

Wetland Permit Required Mitigation Project

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@44.9789175,-73.39173859850058,14z>



APPENDIX B— WETLAND ASSESSMENT AND DELINEATION REPORT

WETLAND DELINEATION REPORT ROUSES POINT BORDER CROSSING

Town of Champlain, Clinton County, New York 12979



Prepared for:

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SCE Project No. 22225
October 2022
Revised March 2024

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1. INTRODUCTION

The General Services Administration (GSA) is planning to develop a new port of entry for US Customs and Border Patrol in the Village of Rouses Point, Town of Champlain, Clinton County, New York. Shumaker Consulting, Engineering, & Land Surveying, D.P.C. (SCE) is performing environmental tasks as a subconsultant to Smith-Miller + Hawkinson Architects LLP and MJ Engineering and Land Surveying.

This wetland delineation effort was conducted to help facilitate a design that minimizes wetland impacts to the extent practicable. It will also serve as a supporting document to the anticipated Joint Application for Permit to the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

Background information and methods used to determine the characteristics of wetlands delineated at the project site are described herein. The report also includes: a discussion of information relevant to the wetland delineation retrieved by reviewing agency resources; a description of the delineation methodology; a general site description; a discussion of hydrologic characteristics and connections; a description of site ecology; wetland descriptions; photographs keyed to figures; and a summary of findings. Wetland determination data forms that support the rationale for the positioning of wetland boundaries delineated by SCE are provided in Appendix C.

The wetland delineation effort encompassed an area of approximately 23.8 acres including 15.26 acres of wetlands and the remaining habitat comprised of upland habitat, Route 11, commercial structures, and border crossing facilities. The project study areas, which defined the delineation limits, is depicted on Figure 2, Project Boundaries Map.

The wetland delineation field investigation was conducted September 26th, 2022. A site walk with the USACE and NYSDEC to confirm wetland boundaries and determine jurisdiction was conducted on October 4, 2022. The locations of the wetland boundaries were flagged and recorded with a hand-held GPS unit.

2. AGENCY RESOURCE INFORMATION

Prior to the field survey effort, several resources were consulted to obtain background information including:

- NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper (ERM)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Map
- Clinton County Soil Survey Map
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain mapping
- Aerial photography, and contour mapping.

3. METHODOLOGY

Wetland boundaries within the project study area were delineated using the federal criteria for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils (USACE 1987, USACE 2012 Regional Supplement). The selected delineation method depends on the characteristics of the site and the complexity of the required determination. The Routine On-Site Method is a simple rapidly applied method that results in sufficient data for making a wetland determination. All of the wetlands identified within the project Areas 1, 3, 4, and 6 were delineated using the Routine On-Site Method. Areas 2 and 5 were not able to be accessed onsite and were remotely delineated by use of desktop review and onsite observations from Area 1 and 4.

Test sites were established throughout the project corridor where indicators of a plant community dominated by hydrophytes, wetland hydrology, or hydric soils were present to determine whether or not a particular area met the criteria of a wetland. At each test site, data was collected and recorded on Wetland Determination Data Forms, provided in Appendix C.

Where a test site is positive for the presence of all three indicators, a corresponding test site was established in the corresponding upland, where one or more of the three indicators was absent, such that, the boundary along the wetland/upland interface would be between the two test sites. Vegetation data was collected at each test site. Absolute percent cover was visually estimated for each plant community stratum by the following plot sizes: herbaceous stratum (5-foot radius), sapling/shrub stratum (15-foot radius), tree stratum (30-foot radius) and vine stratum (30-foot radius). Sampling test plots were altered where a radius did not generate an appropriate representation (i.e., linear areas). At each test site, the dominant species for each stratum were

determined by ranking each species in order of percent cover (by way of the 50/20 Rule) and recording those species, that, when cumulatively totaled, exceeded 50 percent of the total cover of the respective stratum. Additionally, any species that comprised 20 percent or more of the total cover for each stratum was considered to be a dominant species.

The presence of wetland vegetation was determined by applying variations of a dominance test for positive indicators of a plant community dominated by hydrophytes. Determining positive indicators for a plant community dominated by hydrophytes are a “step-wise” procedure, carried out in a particular sequence. The first test applied is the Rapid Test, where all dominant species across all strata (each individual stratum had to comprise an absolute percent cover of at least five (5) percent to be considered a dominant species) had an indicator status of obligate (OBL) or facultative-wet (FACW). If the plant community passed the rapid test, it was dominated by hydrophytes and further vegetation analysis was not required. If the plant community failed the Rapid Test, the next test in the sequence was applied, which was the Dominance Test.

A plant community passed the Dominance Test when more than 50 percent of the dominant species at test site had an indicator status of OBL, FACW, or FAC. If the plant community failed the Dominance Test, but indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology were present, the Prevalence Index Test was applied.

A plant community passed the Prevalence Index Test when the weighted average of the wetland indicator status, which has been assigned numeric values, was determined to be less than or equal to 3.0 (assuming at least eighty percent of the total vegetation cover on the plot had been identified to species).

If the plant community failed the Prevalence Index Test, the Morphological Adaptations Test is applied. A plant community passed the Morphological Adaptations test when: (1) more than 50 percent of the individuals of a facultative-upland (FACU) plant species inhabiting an area where indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology are present have developed morphological adaptations that allow them to survive in an anaerobic soil environment, and (2) the plant community passed either the previously failed Dominance Test or the Prevalence Index Test after the indicator status of the FACU plant species that exhibits specific morphological adaptations were reassigned a FAC indicator status.

Hydrophytic vegetation was deemed present when the Rapid Test, Dominance Test, Prevalence Index or the morphological adaptations criteria have been satisfied. Deviations are noted on the wetland determination data forms (Appendix C).

The indicator status associated with each dominant species was determined using The National Wetland Plant List: 2020 Update of Wetland Ratings. For non-indicator (NI) species or species of no known occurrence in the region (NO), the indicator status assigned to the species in the nearest adjacent region (Region 2) was applied, if applicable. If an adjacent regional indicator is not assigned the species was not used to calculate hydrophytic vegetative criteria. For non-listed (NL) species, if the nomenclature for that particular species has not been recently changed along with its indicator status, the indicator status was assumed to be upland based on page nine (9) of Reed (1988), which states that: "If a species does not occur in wetlands in any region, it is not on the National List."

At each test site, a soil test pit was dug to gather evidence for the presence of indicators of hydric soils and evidence for subterranean indicators of wetland hydrology. The soil was visually inspected for characteristics indicative of hydric soils, as documented in the USACE Wetlands Delineation Manual, the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region (Version 2.0) (Regional Supplement) and Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in the United States (Version 8.2, 2018). Soil color was determined by comparing a ped of soil to the Munsell soil color chart. Indicators of hydric soils and wetland hydrology were analyzed to determine whether or not anaerobic conditions in the soil occur during the growing season. Anaerobic soil conditions develop when, during the growing season, soils are inundated for a week or more or are saturated in the upper 12 inches for more than two (2) weeks. At a minimum, wetlands are inundated or saturated at a frequency of five (5) years in ten (10) (i.e., a 50 percent or higher probability) as documented in the 1987 USACE Wetlands Delineation Manual and the Regional Supplement.

4. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The project area, totaling 23.8 acres is comprised of Area 1 (2.8 acres), Area 2 (3.5 acres), Area 3 (8.8 acres), Area 4 (3.7 acres), Area 5 (2.8), and Area 6 (2.2 acres). The site encompassing all areas is present along either side of Route 11, from Bridge Road, north to the United States/Canada border. The project area is primarily comprised of wetland habitats, one commercial property, and is used as a port of entry between the United States and Canada.

The county soil survey shows that the site contains the following mapped soils: Adjidaumo silty clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes (Ak), Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded (Fn), Muskellunge silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (MwA), and Roundabout silt loam (Rr). Soil map unit Ak is characterized by poorly drained soils, soil map units MwA and Rr are characterized by somewhat poorly drained soils, and soil map unit Fn is characterized by well drained soils. Soil map unit Ak is considered a farmland of statewide importance and soil map units MwA and Rr are considered prime farmland if drained. All of these soil map units are characterized as hydric as seen in the NRCS Hydric Rating Soils Map attached (Appendix B).

5. AQUATIC RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Several sites investigated within the project area met the criteria for regulated wetland areas. The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and Environmental Resource Mapper (ERM) indicate the presence of wetlands on the parcel (Figure 7). The ERM mapper indicates the presence of NYSDEC Freshwater Wetland RP-1 and its 100' buffer within areas along either side of Route 11. The NWI depicts five (5) freshwater forested/shrub wetland, and three (3) freshwater emergent wetlands.

The delineated wetlands are defined by the boundaries depicted on Figure 3, 4, 5, and 6. Wetlands were designated by a letter and streams were designated with a number for the purposes of this wetland delineation (Wetland A/Stream 1).

Wetlands

Wetland A is a palustrine emergent marsh (PEM) that covers approximately 0.06 acres within Area 6, at the east end of Route 11 at the United States border. Wetland A is dominated by hydrophytic vegetation such as, common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and common cattail (*Typha latifolia*). Hydrology was observed as presence of reduced iron. Hydric clay loam soils were observed. Wetland A is connected to Wetland C by a culvert beneath the railway and Route 11, due to Wetland C's connection to WOTUS, Wetland A is jurisdictional to USACE.

Wetland A has several beneficial environmental functions and values. Ecological benefits may be provided as native vegetation is present within this community, it has the potential to provide shelter and foraging for native wildlife as well as promote continuing growth of a diversity of native plants. Additionally, it likely provides groundwater purification as well as sediment and pollutant trapping in relation to runoff from Route 11.

Wetland B is a mixed palustrine emergent marsh (PEM)/palustrine forested wetland (PFO) that covers approximately 5.2 acres within Area 3 and 6 along the east side of Route 11. Wetland B is dominated by hydrophytic vegetation such as bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), narrow-leaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), and purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*). Several indicators of hydrology were observed such as high-water table and saturation. Hydric clay loam soils were observed. Wetland B is within the limits of NYSDEC Freshwater Wetland RP-1. Stream 1 and Ditches 1 and 2 are present within Wetland B and continue offsite to the east. Due to its connection to state wetlands and WOTUS, this wetland is jurisdictional to the USACE and NYSDEC.

Wetland B provides various environmental functions and values. Ecologically, this resource hosts a myriad of native vegetation which provides shelter and foraging opportunities for wildlife and promotes the continued growth of native plants. This resource is also providing benefits such as storm water retention, assisting in flood control especially in regard to offsite resources such as Stream 1, Ditch 1, and Ditch 2. This function also provides sustainable recharge to these tributaries which may be an important factor in dry years where drought can produce problematic conditions. Moreover, the dense hydric vegetation within this community functions as traps for sediment and pollutants that may run off Route 11. Similarly, vegetation in Wetland B provides water filtration which is imperative when offsite waters are present so that it may curb the potential for bioaccumulation of pollutants that can have a negative ecologic and economic effect on Lake Champlain.

Wetland C is a mixed palustrine scrub shrub wetland (PSS)/palustrine forested wetland (PFO)/palustrine emergent marsh (PEM) that covers approximately 10 acres within Area 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 along the west side of Route 11. This wetland community was observed within the remote areas (Area 2 and 5) from the onsite limits of Area 1 and 4. Wetland C is dominated by hydrophytic vegetation such as eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), common reed, and red-twigged dogwood (*Cornus sericea*). Several indicators of hydrology were observed such as high-water table and saturation. Hydric clay loam soils were observed. Wetland C is partially within the limits of NYSDEC Wetland RP-1 and entirely within its 100' adjacent area. Stream 1, 2 and, Ditches 1, and 2 are present within Wetland C. Due to its connection to state wetlands and WOTUS, this wetland is jurisdictional to the USACE and NYSDEC.

Wetland C provides various environmental functions and values. Ecologically, this resource hosts a myriad of native vegetation which provides shelter and foraging opportunities for wildlife and promotes the continued growth of native plants. This resource is also providing benefits such as storm water retention, assisting in flood control especially in regard to offsite resources such as Stream 1, Stream 2,

Ditch 1, and Ditch 2. This function also provides sustainable recharge to these tributaries which may be an important factor in dry years where drought can produce problematic conditions. Moreover, the dense hydric vegetation within this community functions as traps for sediment and pollutants that may run off Route 11. Similarly, the vegetation in Wetland C provides water filtration which is imperative when offsite waters are present so that it may curb the potential for bioaccumulation of pollutants that can have a negative ecologic and economic effect on Lake Champlain.

Streams

Stream 1 is a perennial stream that flows east for approximately 121 LF onsite from Wetland C under Route 11, through Wetland B and offsite. Stream 1 is approximately 6 feet wide 1 foot deep at the ordinary high-water mark with silt/muck substrate. Stream 1 is mapped concurrently with NYSDEC Class C stream and flows into Lake Champlain approximately 1.35 miles downstream. As such, Stream 1 is jurisdictional to the USACE.

Stream 1 has several beneficial functions and values associated with it. Stream 1 provides an effective drainage of wetland resources that may otherwise lead to flooding. As this resource is perennial, it provides nutrient transportation to all connected aquatic resources such as Lake Champlain, as well as riparian vegetation. Additionally, Stream 1 provides habitat for aquatic organisms and watering and foraging opportunities for fish and wildlife.

Stream 2 is an intermittent stream that begins within Wetland C and flows south for approximately 38 LF onsite just west of Route 11 and into Stream 1. Stream 2 is approximately 3 feet wide and 4 inches deep at the ordinary high-water mark with gravel and silt substrate. Stream 2 is jurisdictional to the USACE.

Stream 2 has several beneficial functions and values associated with it. Stream 2 provides an effective drainage of Wetland C into Stream 1 as observed onsite. This connection to additional resources aids in nutrient transportation between neighboring ecological communities.

Ditch 1 flows east for approximately 261 LF allowing Wetland C to drain under Route 11 and through Wetland B. Ditch 1 was approximately 3 feet wide and 4 inches deep and entirely vegetated. The ditch appears to be the result of human intervention and is not jurisdictional to the USACE or NYSDEC.

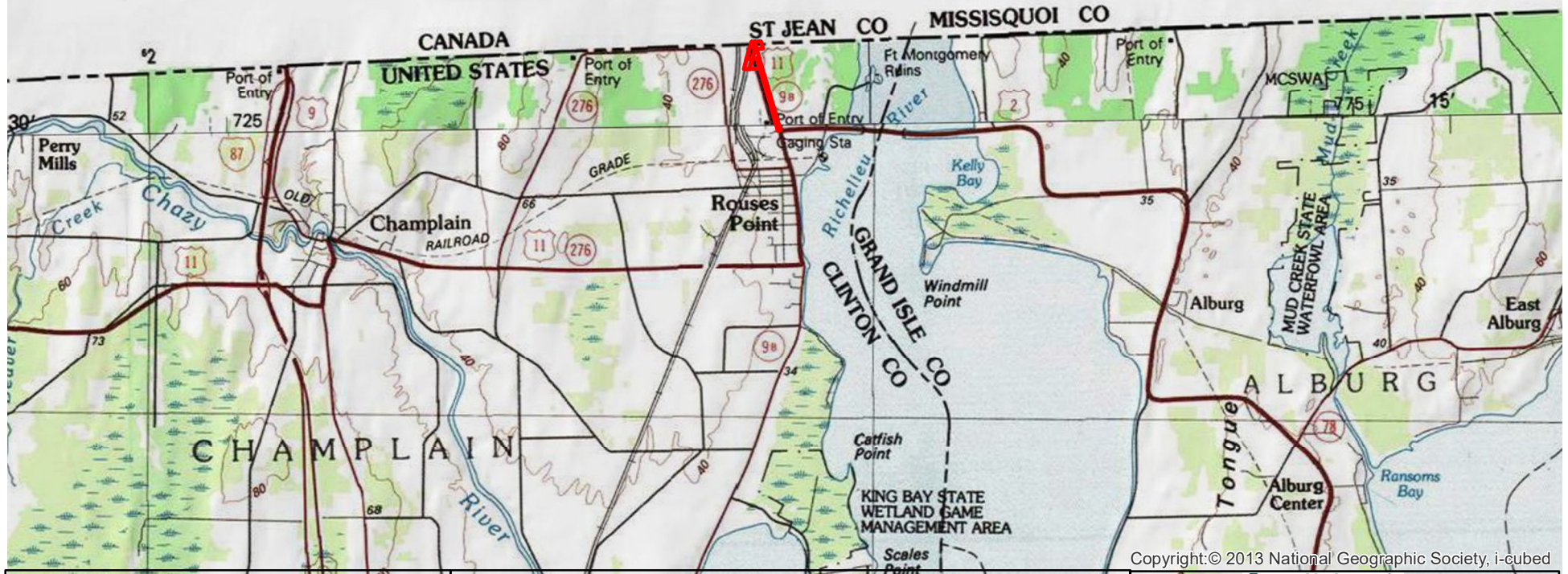
Ditch 2 flows east for approximately 101 LF allowing Wetland C to drain under Route 11 and through Wetland B. Ditch 2 was approximately 3 feet wide and 4 inches deep and entirely vegetated. The ditch appears to be the result of human intervention and is not jurisdictional to the USACE or NYSDEC.

6. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS




The project area includes approximately 23.8 acres including 15.26 acres of wetlands and the remaining habitat comprised of upland habitat, commercial structures, and border crossing facilities. Three (3) wetlands present within all designated Areas within the site met the criteria for USACE and NYSDEC regulated wetland areas. All three (3) mapped wetlands have hydrologic connection to Waters of the United States and two (2) mapped wetlands are within NYSDEC Freshwater Wetland RP-1 which designates them to be under the jurisdiction of USACE and NYSDEC. The cumulative area of delineated wetlands is 15.26 acres on site; several more acres of Wetland B and C continue off site.

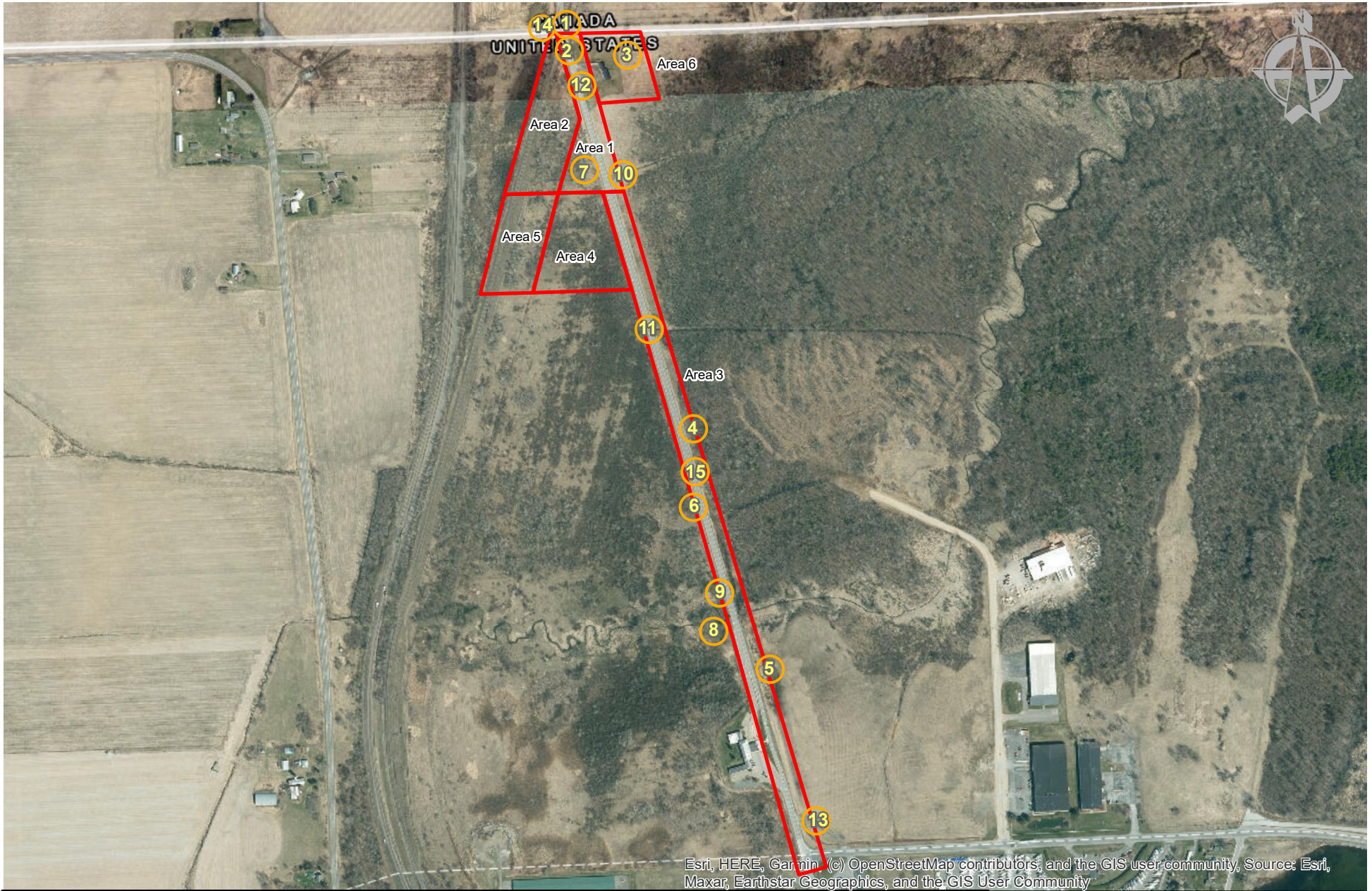
Table 1: Summary of Aquatic Resources on Site

Wetland ID	Classification	Acreage Onsite	Coordinates	Jurisdiction
Wetland A	PEM	0.06	45.010319, -73.370727	USACE
Wetland B	PFO	1.0	45.009894, -73.369568	NYSDEC/USACE
Wetland B	PEM	4.2	45.009894, -73.369568	NYSDEC/USACE
Wetland C	PSS	5.17	45.008164, -73.370512	NYSDEC/USACE
Wetland C	PFO	1.05	45.008164, -73.370512	NYSDEC/USACE
Wetland C	PEM	3.38	45.008164, -73.370512	NYSDEC/USACE
Stream 1	Perennial	121 LF	45.002971, -73.367881	USACE
Stream 2	Intermittent	38 LF	45.002835, -73.368090	USACE
Ditch 1	N/A	261 LF	45.008487, -73.369998	N/A
Ditch 2	N/A	101 LF	45.006437, -73.369226	N/A






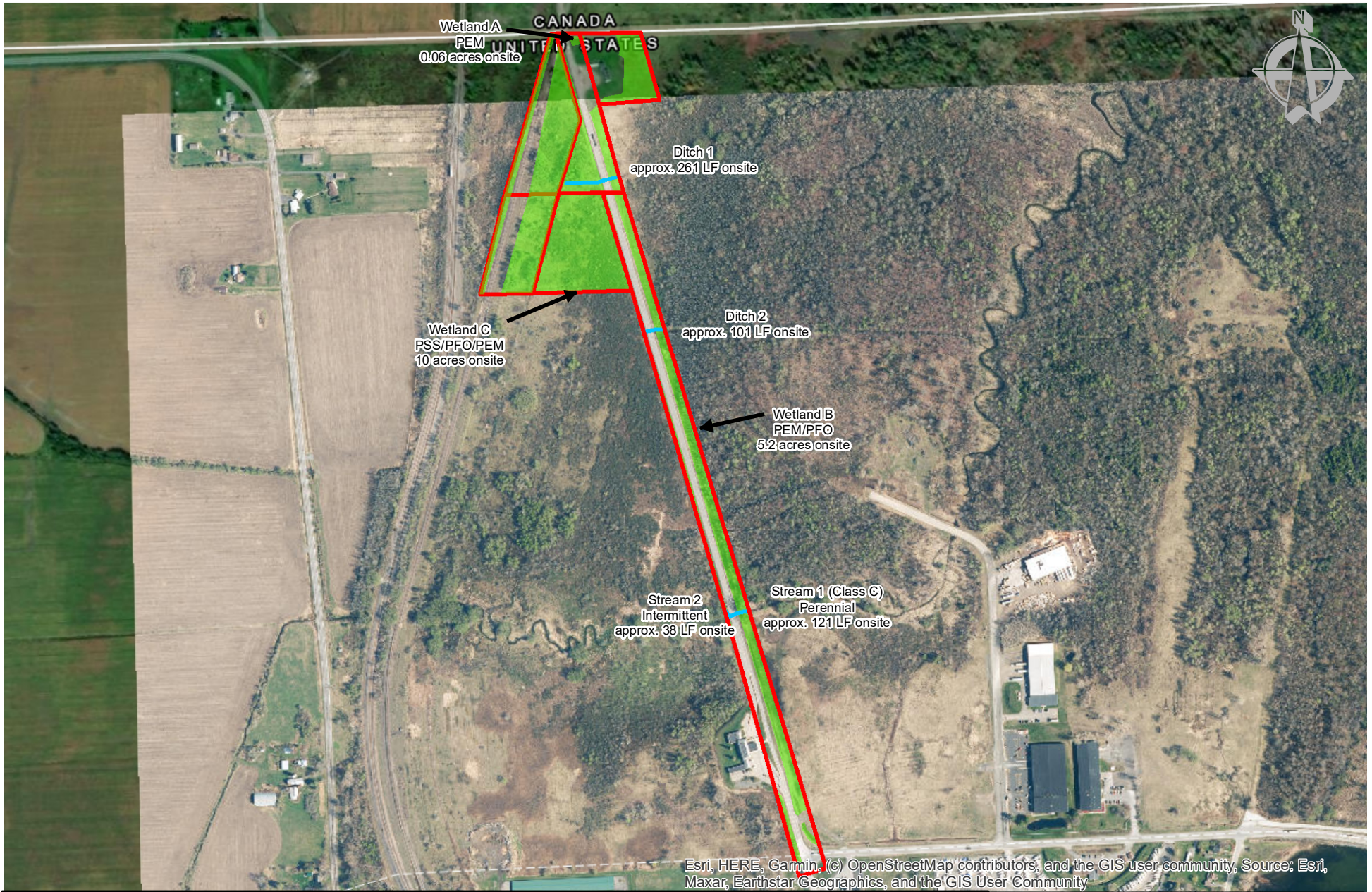
Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

<p>Legend</p> <p> Project Boundary</p>	<p>FIGURE 1 Project Location Map</p>	 <p>Consulting Engineering & Land Surveying, D.P.C.</p>
<p>County Coverage: Clinton</p>	<p>Rouses Point Port of Entry - Route 11 Town of Champlain Clinton County, NY</p>	<p>01,000,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 10,000</p>  <p>1 inch = 7,000 feet 1:84,000</p>



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<p>Legend</p> <p> Project Boundary</p>	<p>FIGURE 2 Property Boundaries Map</p>	 <small>Consulting Engineering & Land Surveying, D.P.C.</small>
<p> Photograph Location</p>	<p>Rouses Point Port of Entry - Route 11 Town of Champlain Clinton County, NY</p>	<p>0 650 1,300 Feet 1 inch = 650 feet 1:7,800</p>







Legend	
	Project Boundary
	Stream
	Wetlands

FIGURE 3
Wetland Overview Map

Rouses Point Port of Entry - Route 11
Town of Champlain
Clinton County, NY

SHUMAKER
Consulting Engineering & Land Surveying, P.C.

0 650 1,300
 Feet
 1 inch = 650 feet
 1:7,800



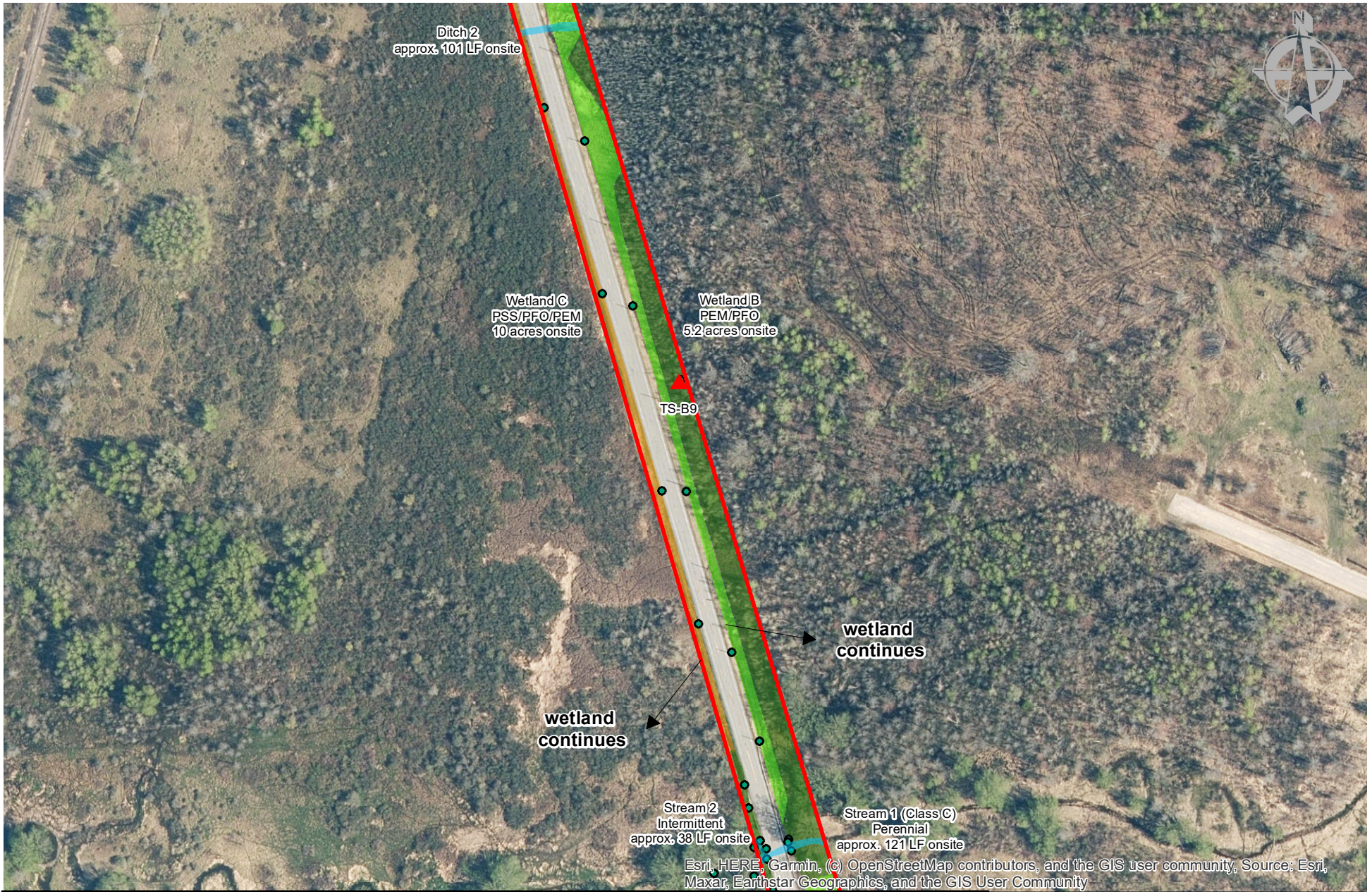
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

Legend	
	Project Boundary
	Emergent Wetland
	Test Site
	Forested Wetland
	Streams
	Scrub Shrub Wetland
	Resource Flags

FIGURE 4
Area 1 - Wetland Delineation Map

Rouses Point Port of Entry - Route 11
Town of Champlain
Clinton County, NY

0 237.5 475
1 inch = 225 feet
1:2,700



Legend	
	Project Boundary
	Emergent Wetland
	Test Site
	Forested Wetland
	Streams
	Scrub Shrub Wetland
	Resource Flags

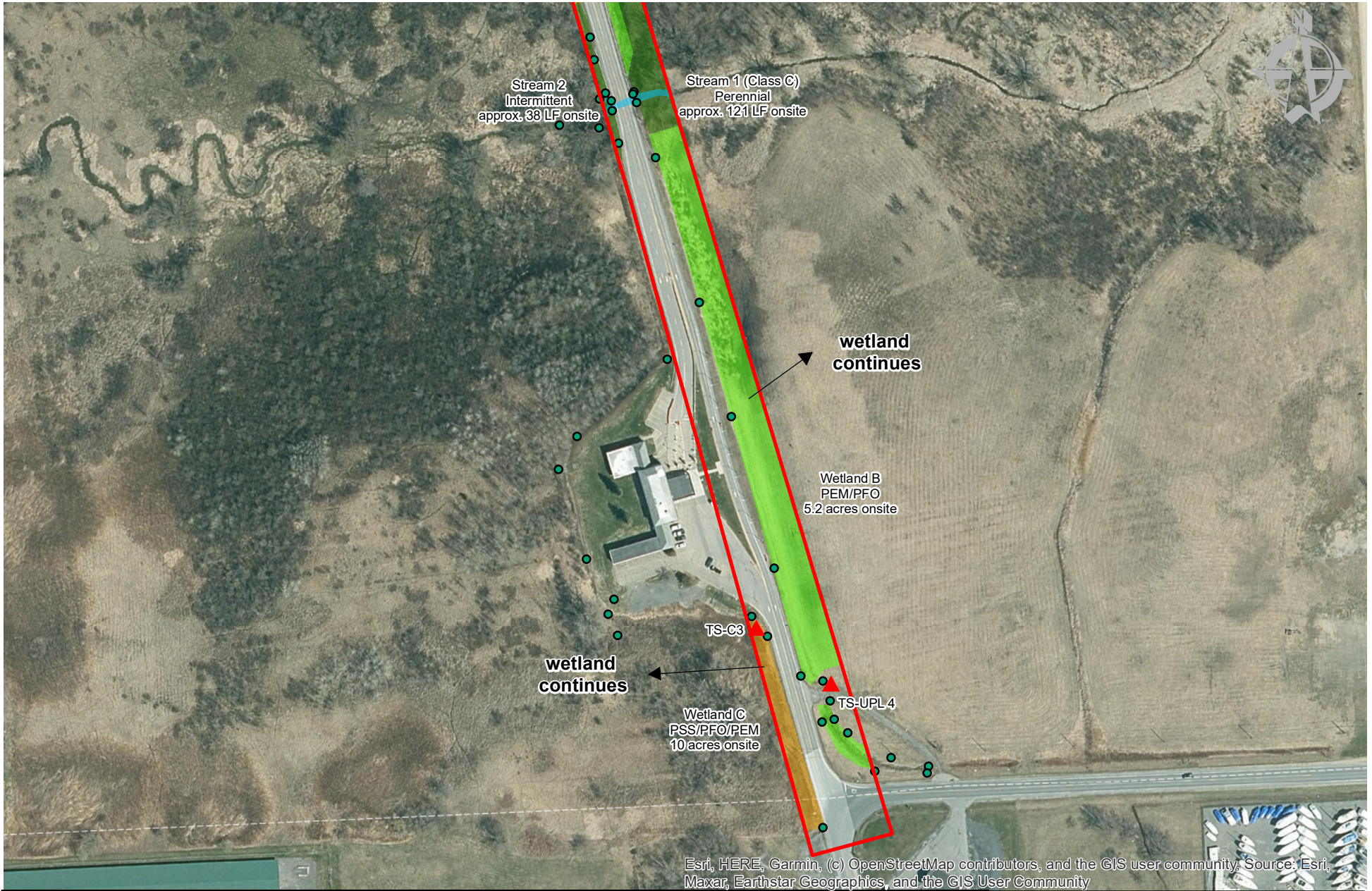
FIGURE 5
Area 2 - Wetland Delineation Map

Rouses Point Port of Entry - Route 11
 Town of Champlain
 Clinton County, NY

SHUMAKER
 Consulting Engineering & Land Surveying, P.C.

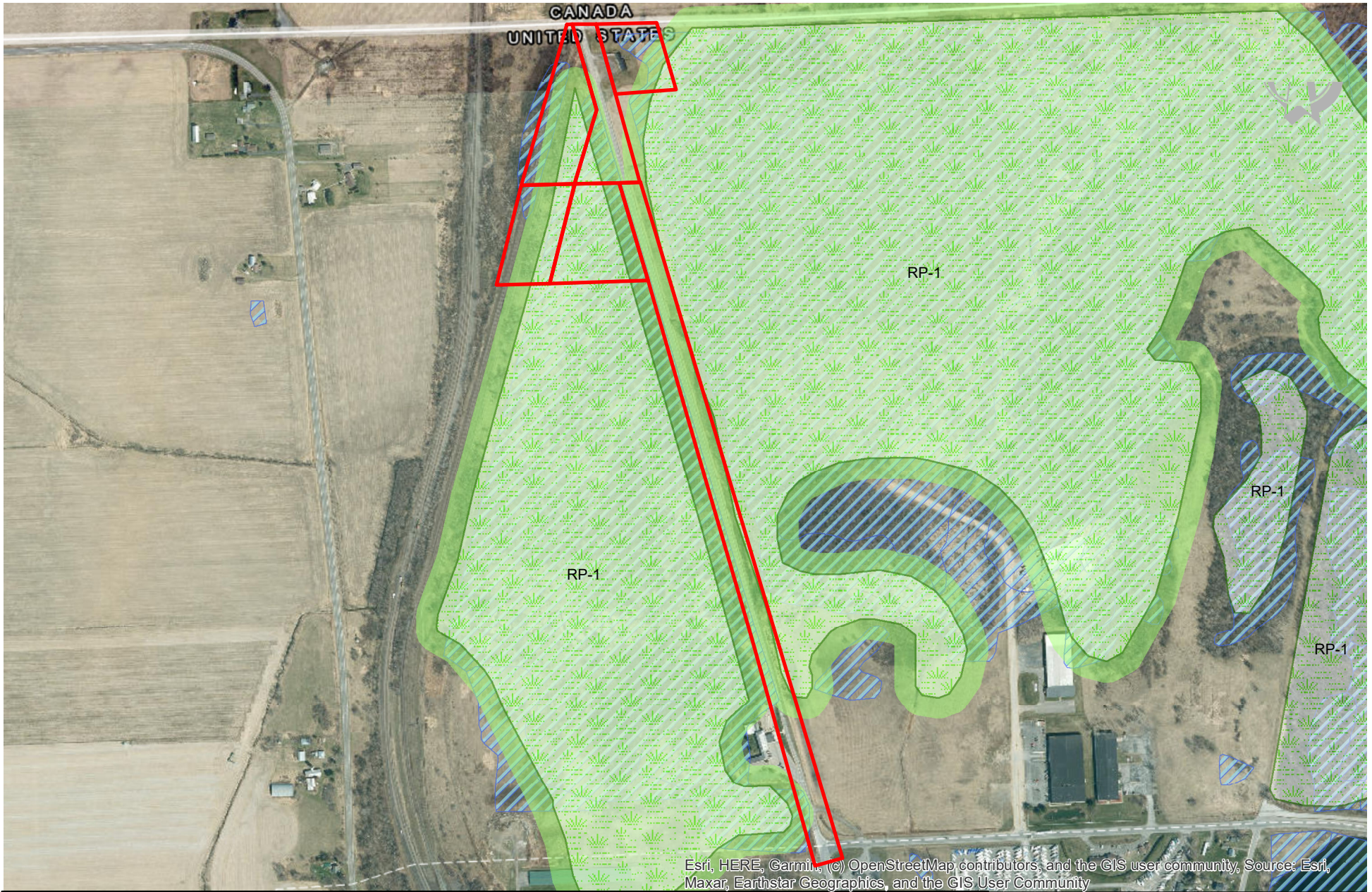
0 237.5 475
 Feet

1 inch = 225 feet
 1:2,700




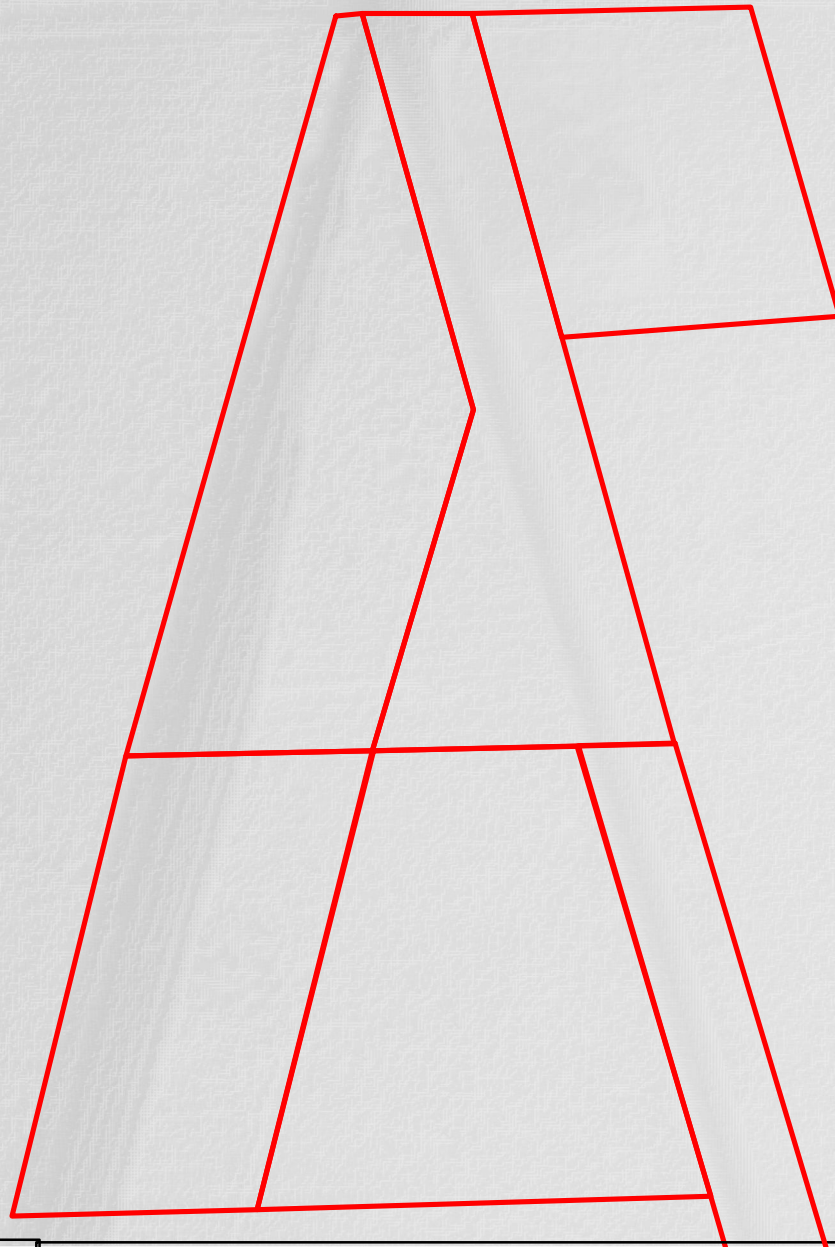
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Boundary Emergent Wetland Forested Wetland Scrub Shrub Wetland ▲ Test Site ● Resource Flags ■ Streams 		<p>FIGURE 6 Area 3 - Wetland Delineation Map</p>	
<p>Rouses Point Port of Entry - Route 11 Town of Champlain Clinton County, NY</p>		<p>0 237.5 475 Feet 1 inch = 225 feet 1:2,700</p>	
<p>County Coverage: Clinton</p>		<p>October 2022</p>	<p>Client Name: SMH Architects LLP</p>



Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Boundary NYSDEC Wetlands NYSDEC 100' Buffer NWI Wetlands 	<p>FIGURE 7 NYSDEC/NWI Wetlands Map</p> <p>Rouses Point Port of Entry - Route 11 Town of Champlain Clinton County, NY</p>	 <p>0 650 1,300 Feet</p> <p>1 inch = 650 feet 1:7,800</p>
<p>County Coverage: Clinton</p>	<p>October 2022</p>	<p>Client Name: SMH Architects LLP</p>



Legend


 Project Boundary



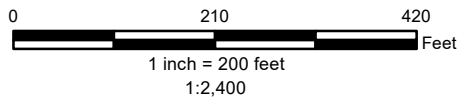
FIGURE 8
Lidar Map

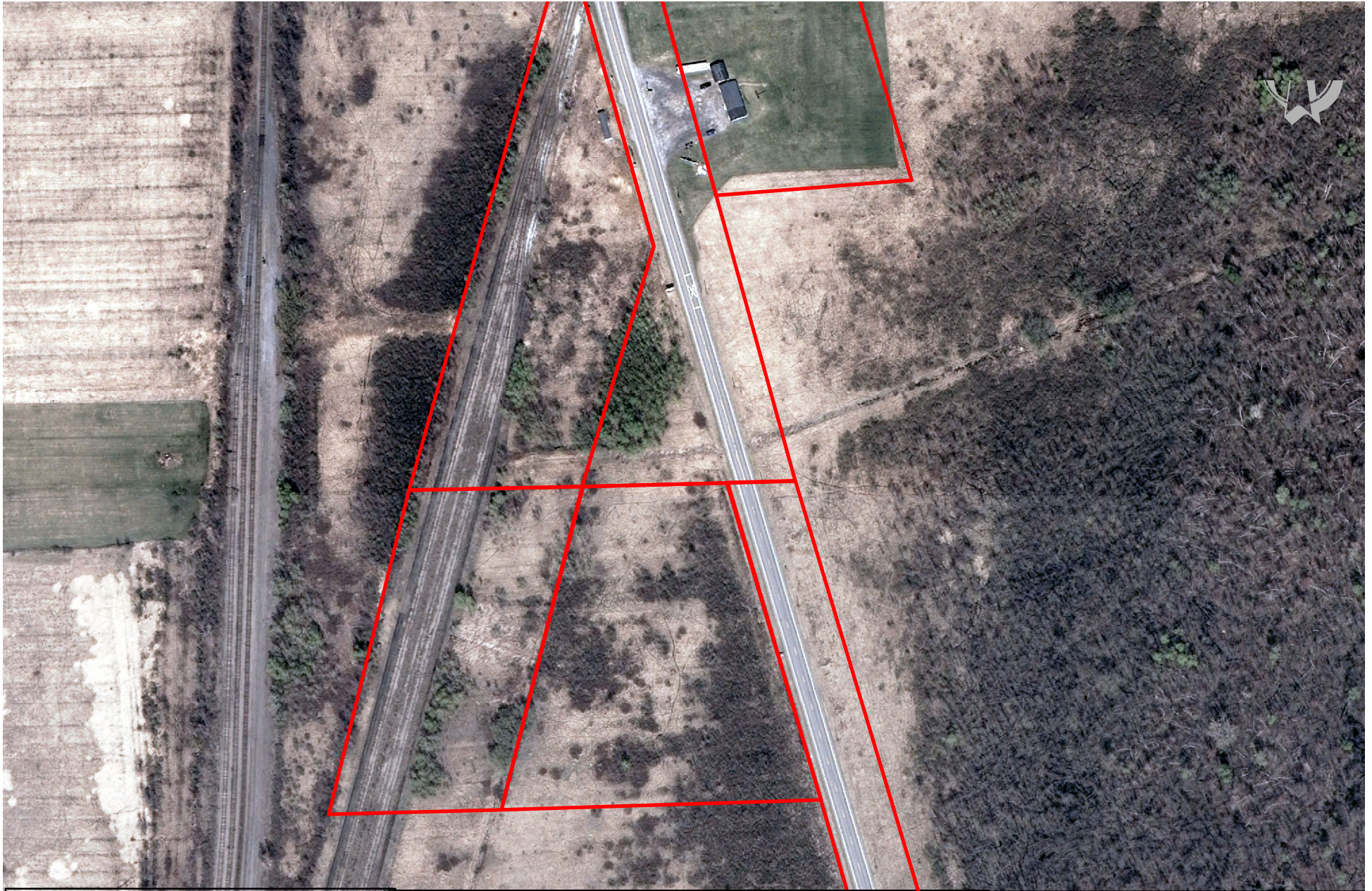
Rouses Point Port of Entry - Route 11
Town of Champlain
Clinton County, NY

SHUMAKER
Consulting Engineering & Land Surveying, D.P.C.

0 210 420 Feet
1 inch = 200 feet
1:2,400



<p>Legend</p> <p> Project Boundary</p>	<p>FIGURE 9 Aerial dated 1994</p>	
<p>County Coverage: Clinton</p>	<p>Rouses Point Port of Entry - Route 11 Town of Champlain Clinton County, NY</p> <p>October 2022</p>	 <p>Client Name: SMH Architects LLP</p>



Legend



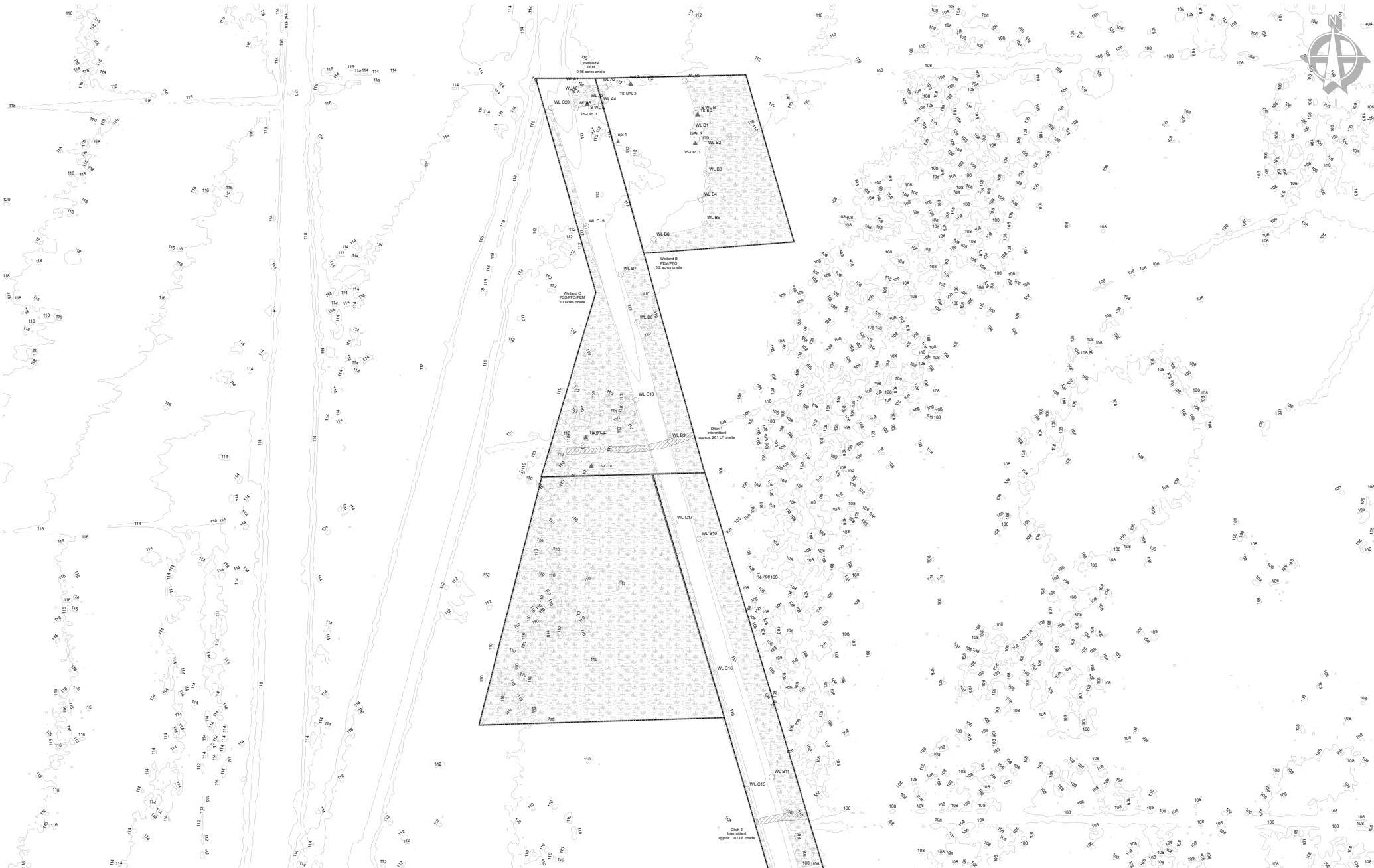
 Project Boundary

FIGURE 10
Aerial dated 2008

Rouses Point Port of Entry - Route 11
Town of Champlain
Clinton County, NY


Consulting Engineering & Land Surveying, D.P.C.

0 210 420 Feet
1 inch = 200 feet
1:2,400



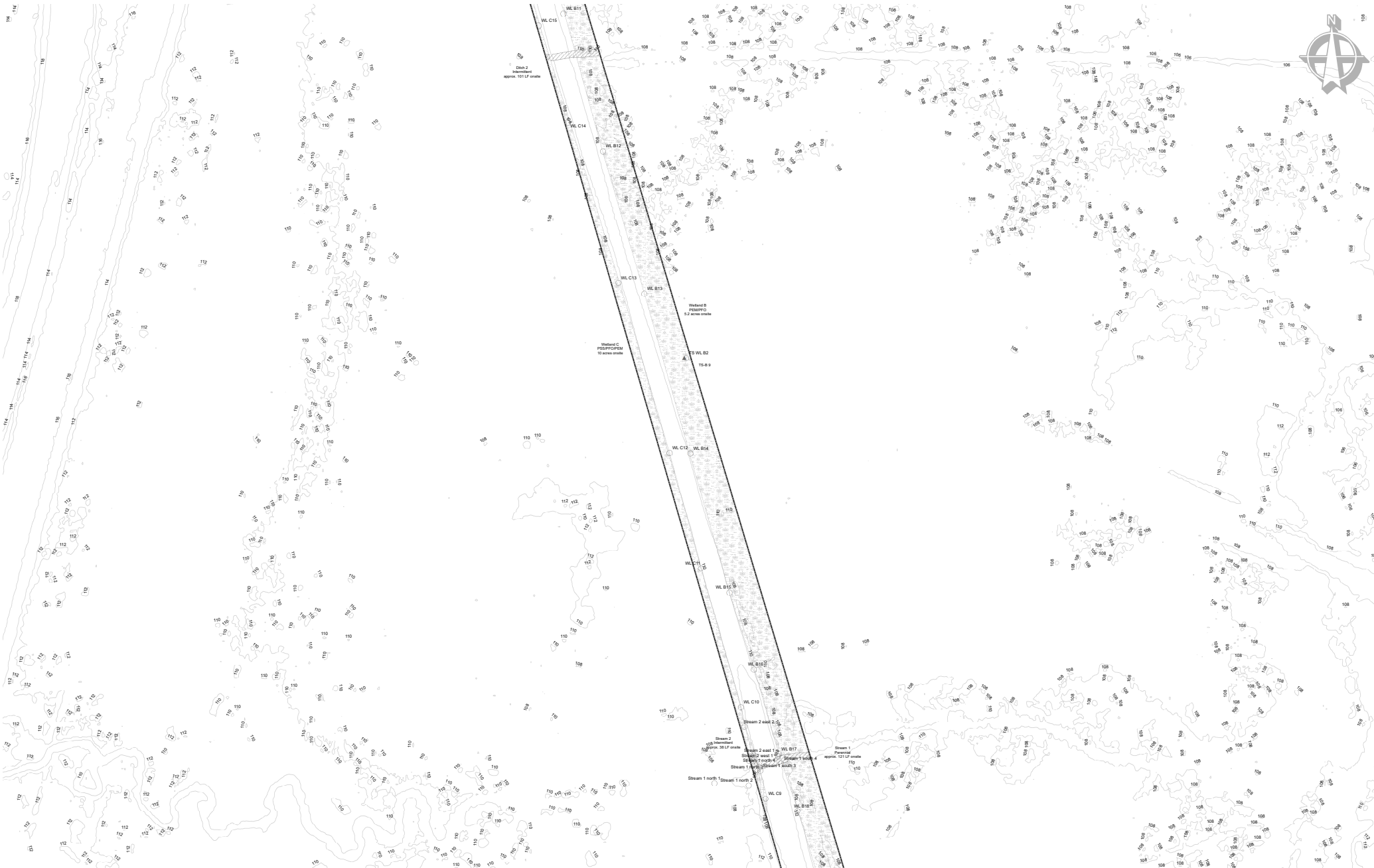
Legend	Figure 11 Parametric Map - Area 1
Project Boundary	Stream
20' Contour	Resource Page
Wet Site	Wetlands

Recessed Port Part of Entry - House #1
Town of Chateaufort
Orleans County, NY

October 2022

Client Name: SMH Architects LLP

1 inch = 25 feet
1:2500



Legend	Figure 12 Planometric Map - Area 2
Original Boundary	Stream
20 Contour	Resource Flag
New Site	Wetland

Revised Part of Entry - House #1
Town of Champlain
Clinton County, NY

1 inch = 75 feet
1:7500

CHUMAKER

County Coverage: Clinton
October 2022
Client Name: SMH Architects LLP



<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riparian Buffer Stream 20 Contour Resource Flag Wetland 		
<p>Figure 12 Planimetric Map - Area 2</p> <p>Recess Point Part of Entry - House #1 Town of Chatham Ontario County, NY</p> <p>1 inch = 75 feet 1:7500</p>		
<p>County Coverage: Clinton</p> <p>October 2022</p> <p>Client Name: SMH Architects LLP</p>		

Path: E:\2022\2225 Recess Pt Part of Entry_MJE\Graphical\Figure 12 - Planimetric Area 2.mxd

APPENDIX A
WETLAND DELINEATION PHOTO SHEET

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Project Name & Job Number: Rouses Point Border Crossing - 22225

Project Address(es): Route 11, Champlain, NY – Clinton County

Photo Number: 1

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: Rouses Point border crossing

Direction Facing: North

Photo Description: United State/Canada Border



Photo Number: 2

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: United states border

Direction Facing: Southeast

Photo Description: Wetland A



Photo Number: 3

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: North end of Area 6

Direction Facing: Northeast

Photo Description: Wetland B (Emergent community)



Photo Number: 4

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: East side of Route 11 (Area 3)

Direction Facing: East

Photo Description: Wetland B (Forested community)



Photo Number: 5

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: South end of Route 11 (Area 3)

Direction Facing: North

Photo Description: Wetland B (Emergent community)



Photo Number: 6

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: West side of Route 11 (Area 3)

Direction Facing: West

Photo Description: Wetland C (Scrub shrub community)



Photo Number: 7

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: North end, west side of Route 11 (Area 1)

Direction Facing: West

Photo Description: Wetland C (Forested community)



Photo Number: 8

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: West of Route 11 (Area 3)

Direction Facing: East

Photo Description: Stream 1 (Flows east)



Photo Number: 9

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: West of Route 11 (Area 3)

Direction Facing: West

Photo Description: Stream 2



Photo Number: 10

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: East of Route 11 (Area 3)

Direction Facing: East

Photo Description: Ditch



Photo Number: 11

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: Middle of Area 3

Direction Facing: South

Photo Description: Culvert for wetland ditch/drainage



Photo Number: 12

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: Area 6 northeast end of Route 11

Direction Facing: East

Photo Description: Existing buildings within Area 6



Photo Number: 13

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: South end of Area 3

Direction Facing: East

Photo Description: Upland



Photo Number: 14

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: United States border

Direction Facing: Southwest

Photo Description: Railroad



Photo Number: 15

Photo Date: 9/26/2022

Photo Location: Center of Route 11

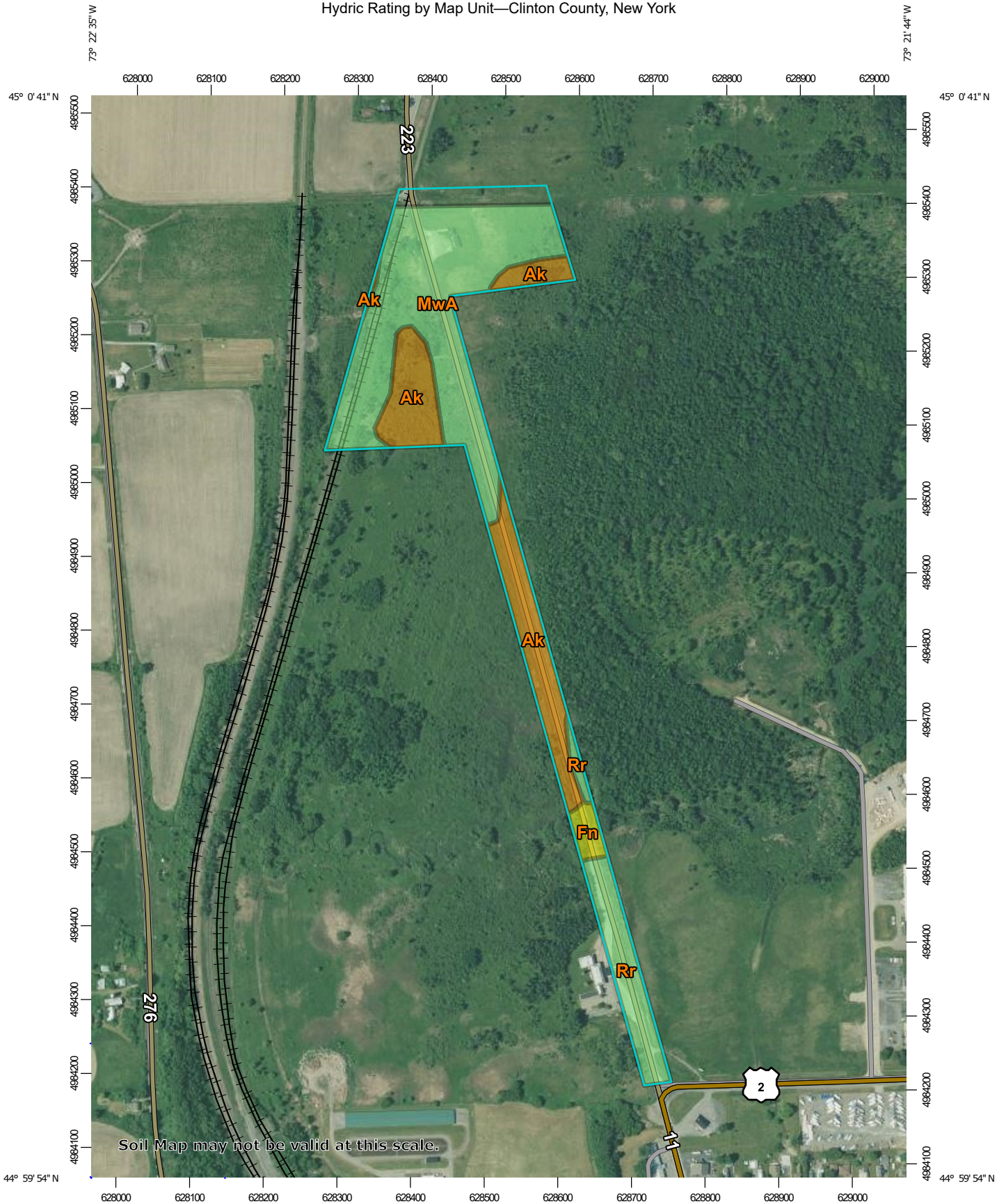
Direction Facing: North

Photo Description: Route 11



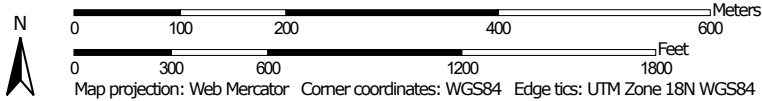
APPENDIX B
USDA SOILS/FEMA REPORT

Hydric Rating by Map Unit—Clinton County, New York




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:7,130 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.









MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)







 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils







Soil Rating Polygons

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available


Soil Rating Lines

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available






Soil Rating Points

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Clinton County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 1, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 18, 2020—Jun 20, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

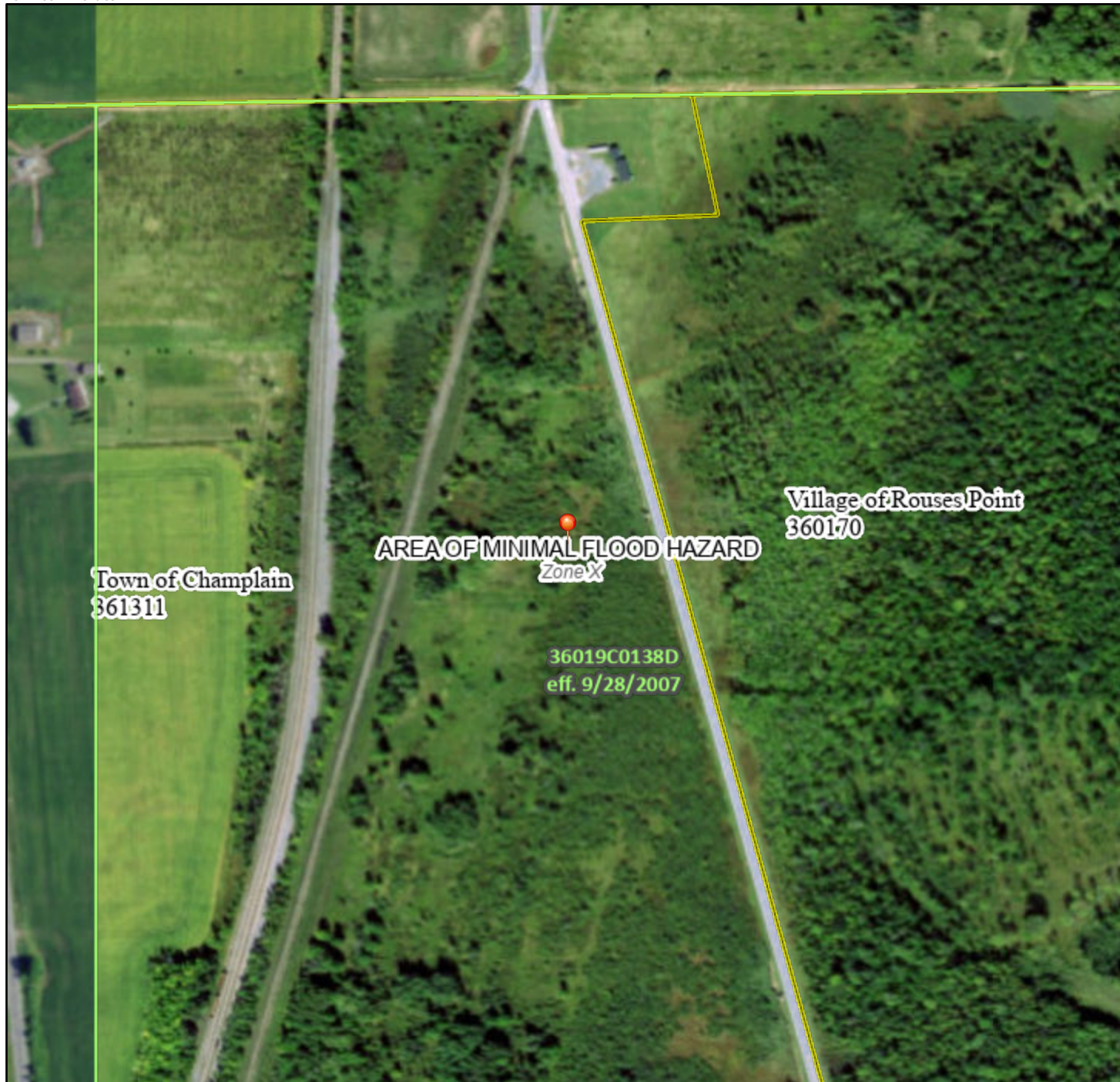
Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ak	Adjidaumo silty clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes	93	6.8	27.0%
Fn	Fluvaquents-Udifulvents complex, frequently flooded	33	0.7	2.6%
MwA	Muskellunge silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	5	13.1	52.4%
Rr	Roundabout silt loam	2	3.2	12.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			25.1	100.0%

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



73°22'33"W 45°0'39"N


























73°21'56"W 45°0'14"N

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS |  | Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
<i>Zone A, V, A99</i> |
| |  | With BFE or Depth <i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i>
Regulatory Floodway |
| OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD |  | 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile <i>Zone X</i> |
| |  | Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i> |
| |  | Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. <i>Zone X</i> |
| |  | Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i> |
| OTHER AREAS |  | NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i> |
| |  | Effective LOMRs |
| GENERAL STRUCTURES |  | Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i> |
| |  | Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer |
| OTHER FEATURES |  | Levee, Dike, or Floodwall |
| |  | 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation |
| MAP PANELS |  | 17.5 Coastal Transect |
| |  | Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE) |
| |  | Limit of Study |
| |  | Jurisdiction Boundary |
| |  | Coastal Transect Baseline |
| |  | Profile Baseline |
| |  | Hydrographic Feature |
| MAP PANELS |  | Digital Data Available |
| |  | No Digital Data Available |
| |  | Unmapped |
|  | The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location. | |



This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 9/21/2022 at 2:57 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

APPENDIX C
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORMS

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 22225 - Rouses Point Border Crossing City/County: Champlain/Clinton Sampling Date: 9/26/22
 Applicant/Owner: MJ Engineering State: NY Sampling Point: A-4
 Investigator(s): Nick Dominic Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope %: 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 45.01031 Long: -73.37066 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: <u>WL-A</u>
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) Wetland A - PEM	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> ___ Surface Water (A1) ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ___ High Water Table (A2) ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13) ___ Saturation (A3) ___ Marl Deposits (B15) ___ Water Marks (B1) ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) ___ Drift Deposits (B3) <u>X</u> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ___ Iron Deposits (B5) ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ___ Other (Explain in Remarks) ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ___ Drainage Patterns (B10) ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16) ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8) ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) ___ Geomorphic Position (D2) ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4) ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: A-4

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
		=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u> 15 </u>)				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
		=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u> 5 </u>)				
1.	<u> 90 </u>	Yes	FACW	
2.	<u> 10 </u>	No	OBL	
3.	<u> 5 </u>	No	FACW	
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
	=Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
		=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species <u> </u>	x 1 = <u> </u>
FACW species <u> </u>	x 2 = <u> </u>
FAC species <u> </u>	x 3 = <u> </u>
FACU species <u> </u>	x 4 = <u> </u>
UPL species <u> </u>	x 5 = <u> </u>
Column Totals: <u> </u>	(A) <u> </u> (B) <u> </u>
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u> </u>	

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

2 - Dominance Test is >50%

 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹

 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes x No

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point A-4

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10yr 3/2	88	7.5yr 4/6	12	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5) <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6) <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Surface (S7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR R, MLRA 149B) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR R, MLRA 149B) <input type="checkbox"/> High Chroma Sands (S11) (LRR K, L) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR K, L) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8) <input type="checkbox"/> Marl (F10) (LRR K, L)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B) <input type="checkbox"/> ? Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R) <input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R) <input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B) <input type="checkbox"/> Mesic Spodic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B) <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21) <input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
---	---	---

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____		Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
---	--	--

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 22225 - Rouses Point Border Crossing City/County: Champlain/Clinton Sampling Date: 9/26/22
 Applicant/Owner: MJ Engineering State: NY Sampling Point: B-1
 Investigator(s): Nick Dominic Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope %: 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 45.0102 Long: -73.36983 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: <u>WL-B</u>
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) Wetland B - PEM	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <u>X</u> High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) <u>X</u> Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) <u>X</u> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) _____ Drainage Patterns (B10) _____ Moss Trim Lines (B16) _____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) _____ Crayfish Burrows (C8) _____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) _____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) _____ Geomorphic Position (D2) _____ Shallow Aquitard (D3) _____ Microtopographic Relief (D4) _____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
--	---

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>8</u> Saturation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____
--	---

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: B-1

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)				
1.	_____	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	_____	
3.	_____	_____	_____	
4.	_____	_____	_____	
5.	_____	_____	_____	
6.	_____	_____	_____	
7.	_____	_____	_____	
	=Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u> 15 </u>)				
1.	_____	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	_____	
3.	_____	_____	_____	
4.	_____	_____	_____	
5.	_____	_____	_____	
6.	_____	_____	_____	
7.	_____	_____	_____	
	=Total Cover			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u> 5 </u>)				
1.	<u>Calamagrostis canadensis</u>	60	Yes	OBL
2.	<u>Typha latifolia</u>	10	No	OBL
3.	<u>Bidens frondosa</u>	5	No	FACW
4.	<u>Lythrum salicaria</u>	30	Yes	OBL
5.	<u>Solidago gigantea</u>	25	No	FACW
6.	_____	_____	_____	
7.	_____	_____	_____	
8.	_____	_____	_____	
9.	_____	_____	_____	
10.	_____	_____	_____	
11.	_____	_____	_____	
12.	_____	_____	_____	
	130 =Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)				
1.	_____	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	_____	
3.	_____	_____	_____	
4.	_____	_____	_____	
	=Total Cover			

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____	(A) _____ (B) _____
Prevalence Index = B/A = _____	

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

2 - Dominance Test is >50%

 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹

 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes x No

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 22225 - Rouses Point Border Crossing City/County: Champlain/Clinton Sampling Date: 9/26/22
 Applicant/Owner: MJ Engineering State: NY Sampling Point: B-9
 Investigator(s): Nick Dominic Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope %: 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 45.00487 Long: -73.36847 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: <u>WL-B</u>
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) Wetland B - PFO	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> ___ Surface Water (A1) ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <u>X</u> High Water Table (A2) ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13) <u>X</u> Saturation (A3) ___ Marl Deposits (B15) ___ Water Marks (B1) ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) ___ Drift Deposits (B3) <u>X</u> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ___ Iron Deposits (B5) ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ___ Other (Explain in Remarks) ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ___ Drainage Patterns (B10) ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16) ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8) ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) ___ Geomorphic Position (D2) ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4) ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>4</u> Saturation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: B-9

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status																	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)																				
1. <u> <i>Quercus bicolor</i> </u>	<u> 30 </u>	<u> Yes </u>	<u> FACW </u>	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u> 4 </u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u> 6 </u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u> 66.7% </u> (A/B)																
2. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
<u> 30 </u> =Total Cover																				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u> 15 </u>)																				
1. <u> <i>Populus tremuloides</i> </u>	<u> 40 </u>	<u> Yes </u>	<u> FACU </u>	Prevalence Index worksheet: <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;">Total % Cover of:</td> <td style="width:50%;">Multiply by:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL species _____</td> <td>x 1 = _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species _____</td> <td>x 2 = _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species _____</td> <td>x 3 = _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species _____</td> <td>x 4 = _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species _____</td> <td>x 5 = _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals: _____</td> <td>(A) _____ (B) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align:center;">Prevalence Index = B/A = _____</td> </tr> </table>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	OBL species _____	x 1 = _____	FACW species _____	x 2 = _____	FAC species _____	x 3 = _____	FACU species _____	x 4 = _____	UPL species _____	x 5 = _____	Column Totals: _____	(A) _____ (B) _____	Prevalence Index = B/A = _____	
Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:																			
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____																			
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____																			
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____																			
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____																			
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____																			
Column Totals: _____	(A) _____ (B) _____																			
Prevalence Index = B/A = _____																				
2. <u> <i>Ulmus americana</i> </u>	<u> 20 </u>	<u> Yes </u>	<u> FACW </u>																	
3. <u> <i>Lonicera</i> </u>	<u> 20 </u>	<u> Yes </u>	<u> FACU </u>																	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
<u> 80 </u> =Total Cover																				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u> 5 </u>)																				
1. <u> <i>Solidago rugosa</i> </u>	<u> 50 </u>	<u> Yes </u>	<u> FAC </u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <u> </u> 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <u> </u> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <u> </u> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u> </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.																
2. <u> <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> </u>	<u> 30 </u>	<u> Yes </u>	<u> FACW </u>																	
3. <u> <i>Typha angustifolia</i> </u>	<u> 10 </u>	<u> No </u>	<u> OBL </u>																	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
12. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
<u> 90 </u> =Total Cover																				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)																				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
<u> </u> =Total Cover																				

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point B-9

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)									
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks	
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²			
0-16	10yr 3/1	87	7.5yr 4/6	13	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent	
¹ Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.					² Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.				

Hydric Soil Indicators: <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5) <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6) <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Surface (S7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR R, MLRA 149B) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR R, MLRA 149B) <input type="checkbox"/> High Chroma Sands (S11) (LRR K, L) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR K, L) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8) <input type="checkbox"/> Marl (F10) (LRR K, L)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³: <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B) <input type="checkbox"/> ? Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R) <input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R) <input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B) <input type="checkbox"/> Mesic Spodic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B) <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21) <input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
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³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Remarks:	

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 22225 - Rouses Point Border Crossing City/County: Champlain/Clinton Sampling Date: 9/26/22
 Applicant/Owner: MJ Engineering State: NY Sampling Point: C-3
 Investigator(s): Nick Dominic Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope %: 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 45.00028 Long: -73.36792 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: <u>WL-C</u>
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) Wetland C - PSS	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <u>X</u> High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) <u>X</u> Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) <u>X</u> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) _____ Drainage Patterns (B10) _____ Moss Trim Lines (B16) _____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) _____ Crayfish Burrows (C8) _____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) _____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) _____ Geomorphic Position (D2) _____ Shallow Aquitard (D3) _____ Microtopographic Relief (D4) _____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>8</u> Saturation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: C-3

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status		
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)					
1. <u>Populus deltoides</u>	<u>30</u>	Yes	FACW	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u> 6 </u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u> 6 </u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u> 100.0% </u> (A/B)	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
3. _____	_____	_____	_____		
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
5. _____	_____	_____	_____		
6. _____	_____	_____	_____		
7. _____	_____	_____	_____		
	<u>30</u>	=Total Cover		Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u> 15 </u>)					
1. <u>Salix bebbiana</u>	<u>40</u>	Yes	FACW		
2. <u>Cornus sericea</u>	<u>15</u>	Yes	FACW		
3. _____	_____	_____	_____		
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
5. _____	_____	_____	_____		
6. _____	_____	_____	_____		
7. _____	_____	_____	_____		
	<u>55</u>	=Total Cover			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u> 5 </u>)					
1. <u>Phragmites australis</u>	<u>60</u>	Yes	FACW	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <u> </u> 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <u> X </u> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <u> </u> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <u> </u> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u> </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
2. <u>Onoclea sensibilis</u>	<u>30</u>	Yes	FACW		
3. <u>Typha angustifolia</u>	<u>10</u>	No	OBL		
4. <u>Phalaris arundinacea</u>	<u>40</u>	Yes	FACW		
5. <u>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</u>	<u>5</u>	No	FACW		
6. <u>Field Horsetail</u>	<u>5</u>	No	FACW		
7. _____	_____	_____	_____		
8. _____	_____	_____	_____		
9. _____	_____	_____	_____		
10. _____	_____	_____	_____		
11. _____	_____	_____	_____		
12. _____	_____	_____	_____		
	<u>150</u>	=Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)					
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
3. _____	_____	_____	_____		
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
	=Total Cover				
Definitions of Vegetation Strata: Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height. Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall. Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.					
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u> x </u> No <u> </u>					

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point C-3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-10	10yr 3/1	95	7.5yr 5/8	5	D	PL/M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent
10-16	10yr 3/2	85	10yr 5/8	15	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- Histosol (A1)
- Histic Epipedon (A2)
- Black Histic (A3)
- Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- Stratified Layers (A5)
- Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- Sandy Redox (S5)
- Stripped Matrix (S6)
- Dark Surface (S7)
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L**)
- Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- Depleted Matrix (F3)
- Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- Redox Depressions (F8)
- Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

- 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- Red Parent Material (F21)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____
 Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes No _____

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 22225 - Rouses Point Border Crossing City/County: Champlain/Clinton Sampling Date: 9/26/22
 Applicant/Owner: MJ Engineering State: NY Sampling Point: C-18
 Investigator(s): Nick Dominic Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope %: 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 45.00848 Long: -73.37055 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: <u>WL-C</u>
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) Wetland C - PFO	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <u>X</u> High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) <u>X</u> Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) <u>X</u> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) _____ Drainage Patterns (B10) _____ Moss Trim Lines (B16) _____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) _____ Crayfish Burrows (C8) _____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) _____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) _____ Geomorphic Position (D2) _____ Shallow Aquitard (D3) _____ Microtopographic Relief (D4) _____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
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Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>8</u> Saturation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: C-18

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)				
1. <u>Populus deltoides</u>	80	Yes	FACW	
2. <u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u>	20	Yes	FACW	
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
	100	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u> 15 </u>)				
1. <u>Rhamnus cathartica</u>	25	Yes	FAC	
2. <u>Cornus sericea</u>	15	Yes	FACW	
3. <u>Lonicera</u>	20	Yes	FACU	
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
	60	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u> 5 </u>)				
1. <u>Solidago gigantea</u>	35	Yes	FACW	
2. <u>Onoclea sensibilis</u>	20	No	FACW	
3. <u>Typha angustifolia</u>	5	No	OBL	
4. <u>Apios americana</u>	60	Yes	FACW	
5. <u>Daucus carota</u>	8	No	UPL	
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
12. _____				
	128	=Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)				
1. _____				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
				=Total Cover

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 6 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 7 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 85.7% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____	(A) _____ (B) _____
Prevalence Index = B/A = _____	

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹

 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes x No

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point C-18

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10yr 3/1	95	10yr 4/6	5	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- Histosol (A1)
- Histic Epipedon (A2)
- Black Histic (A3)
- Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- Stratified Layers (A5)
- Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- Sandy Redox (S5)
- Stripped Matrix (S6)
- Dark Surface (S7)
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)
- High Chroma Sands (S11) (LRR K, L)
- Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR K, L)
- Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- Depleted Matrix (F3)
- Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- Redox Depressions (F8)
- Marl (F10) (LRR K, L)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

- 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
- ? Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
- 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)
- Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
- Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
- Mesic Spodic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
- Red Parent Material (F21)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):	Hydric Soil Present?
Type: _____	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Depth (inches): _____	

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 22225 - Rouses Point Border Crossing City/County: Champlain/Clinton Sampling Date: 10/4/22
 Applicant/Owner: MJ Engineering State: NY Sampling Point: C-16
 Investigator(s): Nick Dominic Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope %: 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 45.008288 Long: -73.370615 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: <u>WL-C</u>
Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
 Wetland C - PEM - Shrubs present however USACE onsite at time of test pit stated he would consider it PEM

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u>
<u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u>	_____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
_____ Surface Water (A1)	_____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
_____ High Water Table (A2)	_____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
_____ Saturation (A3)	_____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
_____ Water Marks (B1)	_____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
_____ Sediment Deposits (B2)	_____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
_____ Drift Deposits (B3)	_____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
_____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	_____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
_____ Iron Deposits (B5)	_____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
_____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	_____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
_____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	_____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____
Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____	
Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____	
Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: C-16

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)				
1.	_____	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	_____	
3.	_____	_____	_____	
4.	_____	_____	_____	
5.	_____	_____	_____	
6.	_____	_____	_____	
7.	_____	_____	_____	
	=Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u> 15 </u>)				
1.	<u> Rhamnus cathartica </u>	<u> 10 </u>	<u> Yes </u>	<u> FAC </u>
2.	<u> Spiraea alba </u>	<u> 10 </u>	<u> Yes </u>	<u> FACW </u>
3.	<u> Lonicera </u>	<u> 5 </u>	<u> Yes </u>	<u> FACU </u>
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	=Total Cover			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u> 5 </u>)				
1.	<u> Symphyotrichum novae-angliae </u>	<u> 5 </u>	<u> No </u>	<u> FACW </u>
2.	<u> Calamagrostis canadensis </u>	<u> 50 </u>	<u> Yes </u>	<u> OBL </u>
3.	<u> Daucus carota </u>	<u> 5 </u>	<u> No </u>	<u> UPL </u>
4.	<u> Solidago gigantea </u>	<u> 20 </u>	<u> Yes </u>	<u> FACW </u>
5.	<u> Euthamia graminifolia </u>	<u> 8 </u>	<u> No </u>	<u> FAC </u>
6.	<u> Cirsium vulgare </u>	<u> 8 </u>	<u> No </u>	<u> FACU </u>
7.	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	=Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u> 30 </u>)				
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	=Total Cover			

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 80.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____	(A) _____ (B) _____
Prevalence Index = B/A = _____	

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹

 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes x No

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point C-16

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10yr 3/1	85	7.5yr 4/6	15	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- Histosol (A1)
- Histic Epipedon (A2)
- Black Histic (A3)
- Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- Stratified Layers (A5)
- Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- Sandy Redox (S5)
- Stripped Matrix (S6)
- Dark Surface (S7)
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)
- High Chroma Sands (S11) (LRR K, L)
- Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR K, L)
- Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- Depleted Matrix (F3)
- Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- Redox Depressions (F8)
- Marl (F10) (LRR K, L)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

- 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
- ? Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
- 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)
- Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
- Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
- Mesic Spodic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
- Red Parent Material (F21)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 22225 - Rouses Point Border Crossing City/County: Champlain/Clinton Sampling Date: 9/26/22
 Applicant/Owner: MJ Engineering State: NY Sampling Point: UPL 1
 Investigator(s): Nick Dominic Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope %: 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 45.01009 Long: -73.37043 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) Upland lawn	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) _____ High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) _____ Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) _____ Drainage Patterns (B10) _____ Moss Trim Lines (B16) _____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) _____ Crayfish Burrows (C8) _____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) _____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) _____ Geomorphic Position (D2) _____ Shallow Aquitard (D3) _____ Microtopographic Relief (D4) _____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: UPL 1

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
		=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
		=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u>)				
1.	<u>Poa pratensis</u>	100	Yes	FACU
2.	<u>Taraxacum officinale</u>	15	No	FACU
3.	<u>Trifolium repens</u>	10	No	FACU
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
		125 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
		=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

	Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	<u>0</u>	x 1 =	<u>0</u>	
FACW species	<u>0</u>	x 2 =	<u>0</u>	
FAC species	<u>0</u>	x 3 =	<u>0</u>	
FACU species	<u>125</u>	x 4 =	<u>500</u>	
UPL species	<u>0</u>	x 5 =	<u>0</u>	
Column Totals:	<u>125</u>	(A)	<u>500</u>	(B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =				<u>4.00</u>

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

2 - Dominance Test is >50%

3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹

4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 22225 - Rouses Point Border Crossing City/County: Champlain/Clinton Sampling Date: 9/26/22
 Applicant/Owner: MJ Engineering State: NY Sampling Point: UPL 2
 Investigator(s): Nick Dominic Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope %: 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 45.01035 Long: -73.37036 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) Upland lawn	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) _____ High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) _____ Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) _____ Drainage Patterns (B10) _____ Moss Trim Lines (B16) _____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) _____ Crayfish Burrows (C8) _____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) _____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) _____ Geomorphic Position (D2) _____ Shallow Aquitard (D3) _____ Microtopographic Relief (D4) _____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: UPL 2

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
		=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
		=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u>)				
1.	<u>Daucus carota</u>	30	Yes	UPL
2.	<u>Galium mollugo</u>	40	Yes	FACU
3.	<u>Solidago gigantea</u>	10	No	FACW
4.	<u>Bidens frondosa</u>	5	No	FACW
5.	<u>Cirsium vulgare</u>	10	No	FACU
6.	<u>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</u>	20	No	FACU
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
		115 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
		=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>
FACW species <u>15</u>	x 2 = <u>30</u>
FAC species <u>0</u>	x 3 = <u>0</u>
FACU species <u>70</u>	x 4 = <u>280</u>
UPL species <u>30</u>	x 5 = <u>150</u>
Column Totals: <u>115</u> (A)	<u>460</u> (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.00</u>	

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

2 - Dominance Test is >50%

3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹

4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point UPL 2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10yr 3/1	100						

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

<p>Hydric Soil Indicators:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dark Surface (S7)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> High Chroma Sands (S11) (LRR K, L)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR K, L)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Marl (F10) (LRR K, L)</p>	<p>Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mesic Spodic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)</p>
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³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

<p>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</p> <p>Type: _____</p> <p>Depth (inches): _____</p>	<p>Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u></p>
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Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 22225 - Rouses Point Border Crossing City/County: Champlain/Clinton Sampling Date: 9/26/22
 Applicant/Owner: MJ Engineering State: NY Sampling Point: UPL 3
 Investigator(s): Nick Dominic Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope %: 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 45.0102 Long: -73.36983 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) Upland lawn	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) _____ High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) _____ Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) _____ Drainage Patterns (B10) _____ Moss Trim Lines (B16) _____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) _____ Crayfish Burrows (C8) _____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) _____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) _____ Geomorphic Position (D2) _____ Shallow Aquitard (D3) _____ Microtopographic Relief (D4) _____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: UPL 3

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)				
1.	_____	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	_____	
3.	_____	_____	_____	
4.	_____	_____	_____	
5.	_____	_____	_____	
6.	_____	_____	_____	
7.	_____	_____	_____	
	=Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)				
1.	_____	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	_____	
3.	_____	_____	_____	
4.	_____	_____	_____	
5.	_____	_____	_____	
6.	_____	_____	_____	
7.	_____	_____	_____	
	=Total Cover			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u>)				
1.	<u>Daucus carota</u>	20	No	UPL
2.	<u>Galium mollugo</u>	40	Yes	FACU
3.	<u>Solidago gigantea</u>	15	No	FACW
4.	<u>Bidens frondosa</u>	5	No	FACW
5.	<u>Cirsium vulgare</u>	10	No	FACU
6.	<u>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</u>	50	Yes	FACU
7.	<u>Lythrum salicaria</u>	5	No	OBL
8.	_____	_____	_____	
9.	_____	_____	_____	
10.	_____	_____	_____	
11.	_____	_____	_____	
12.	_____	_____	_____	
	145 =Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)				
1.	_____	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	_____	
3.	_____	_____	_____	
4.	_____	_____	_____	
	=Total Cover			

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species <u>5</u>	x 1 = <u>5</u>
FACW species <u>20</u>	x 2 = <u>40</u>
FAC species <u>0</u>	x 3 = <u>0</u>
FACU species <u>100</u>	x 4 = <u>400</u>
UPL species <u>20</u>	x 5 = <u>100</u>
Column Totals: <u>145</u> (A)	<u>545</u> (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.76</u>	

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

2 - Dominance Test is >50%

3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹

4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point UPL 3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	10yr 3/1	100						

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- Histosol (A1)
- Histic Epipedon (A2)
- Black Histic (A3)
- Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- Stratified Layers (A5)
- Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- Sandy Redox (S5)
- Stripped Matrix (S6)
- Dark Surface (S7)

- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L**)
- Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- Depleted Matrix (F3)
- Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- Redox Depressions (F8)
- Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

- 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- Red Parent Material (F21)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____
 Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No X

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 22225 - Rouses Point Border Crossing City/County: Champlain/Clinton Sampling Date: 9/26/22
 Applicant/Owner: MJ Engineering State: NY Sampling Point: UPL 4
 Investigator(s): Nick Dominic Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope %: 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 45.00001 Long: -73.36638 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation N, Soil Y, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
 Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) Upland, restrictive layer on soils	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) _____ High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) _____ Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) _____ Drainage Patterns (B10) _____ Moss Trim Lines (B16) _____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) _____ Crayfish Burrows (C8) _____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) _____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) _____ Geomorphic Position (D2) _____ Shallow Aquitard (D3) _____ Microtopographic Relief (D4) _____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: UPL 4

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)				
1.	_____	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	_____	
3.	_____	_____	_____	
4.	_____	_____	_____	
5.	_____	_____	_____	
6.	_____	_____	_____	
7.	_____	_____	_____	
	=Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)				
1.	_____	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	_____	
3.	_____	_____	_____	
4.	_____	_____	_____	
5.	_____	_____	_____	
6.	_____	_____	_____	
7.	_____	_____	_____	
	=Total Cover			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u>)				
1.	<u><i>Daucus carota</i></u>	20	Yes	UPL
2.	<u><i>Cichorium intybus</i></u>	20	Yes	FACU
3.	<u><i>Galium mollugo</i></u>	30	Yes	FACU
4.	<u><i>Phragmites australis</i></u>	10	No	FACW
5.	<u><i>Asclepias syriaca</i></u>	15	No	UPL
6.	_____	_____	_____	
7.	_____	_____	_____	
8.	_____	_____	_____	
9.	_____	_____	_____	
10.	_____	_____	_____	
11.	_____	_____	_____	
12.	_____	_____	_____	
	95 =Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)				
1.	_____	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	_____	
3.	_____	_____	_____	
4.	_____	_____	_____	
	=Total Cover			

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>
FACW species <u>10</u>	x 2 = <u>20</u>
FAC species <u>0</u>	x 3 = <u>0</u>
FACU species <u>50</u>	x 4 = <u>200</u>
UPL species <u>35</u>	x 5 = <u>175</u>
Column Totals: <u>95</u> (A)	<u>395</u> (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.16</u>	

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹

 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

